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PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1988

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### ar the idea had a light of the idea had a senior was being the idea had a light of the idea had a ligh **New Saudi Demand** Threatens to Abort Harst, 14, the new OPEC Output Pact Liverauon vo. whose seven-to-

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service

VIENNA - A last-minute demand by Saudi Arabia that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries adopt a floor price of \$15 a barrel for its oil sales threatened Sunday to unravel a delicate output agreement by OPEC and severely damage ties between Saudi Arabia

Iran vehemently opposed the proposal charging that it was a sharp departure from a more ambinous price target of \$18 a barrel previously agreed upon by mem-bers of the cartel. At least five other OPEC members, all of which are badly in need of higher oil revenues, were also expected to resist the unexpected Saudi request.

#### Kiosk

### Soviets Meet **Afghan Rebels**

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — The Soviet Union held its first direct talks with Afghan rebels on Sunday in Pakistan. A Soviet Embassy statement said the two sides had discussed the release of Soviet soldiers taken prisoner by the anti-Communist guer-

The two rebel officials at the talks were relatively low-ranking members of the Jamiat-i Islami and Hezb-i Islami parties on the radical Islamic wing of the seven-party rebel alli-

MONDAY Q&A



Peter Palumbo, chairmandesignate of the Arts Council in Britain, discusses modern architecture and government's role. Page 2.

General News

Strands on the "social safety net" for poor Americans got thinner under Reagan. Page 3. Business/Finance

Orders for U.S. machine tools dropped 19.5 percent in Octostance Sunday night, saying it

would not back down. The development brought a sudden chill to the tortuous negotiations over OPEC output levels, already in their 11th day, and could lead to a collapse of one of the cartel's longest and most crucial

meetings.

A failure by OPEC to rein in its production of about 23 million barrels a day will, most oil experts believe, cause oil prices to plunge by as much as \$3 to \$4 a barrel. "If the agreement sinks, you will have a substantial price decline immediately," said John Lichtblan, president of the Petroleum Re-

search Industry Foundation in New York. North Sea Brent crude, the most widely traded crude, closed at \$14.60 a barrel in London on Friday, up \$1.55 on hopes of an OPEC accord. West Texas Intermediate for January delivery closed at

\$13.97 a barrel in New York.
On Friday, OPEC members agreed on the broad ontline of an accord under which the cartel was to reduce its total output by more than 4 million barrels, to a new ceiling of 18.5 million barrels a day.

New quotas for production were set for each of the 13 members, and Iran was forced under great pressure to accept an equal quota to that of Iraq, with both nations to produce 2.6 million barrels a day. The Iranian capitulation was seen as another setback for the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini after it accepted a cease-fire last August in its war with Iraq.
The Iranian oil minister, Gho-

lamreza Agazadeh, who had vehemently resisted parity with Iraq for months, gave in to the pressure. On Friday he left Vienna for Tehran, where he managed to convince his government that the output plan vas the best deal Iran could expect.

Speaking on Iranian television Saturday, Mr. Aqazadeh presented the deal as one that would give Iran some compensation for accepting parity with Iraq through the target

Sec.OPEC, Page 13

Armenians rallying Sunday at the Armenian cemetery in Moscow. A banner reads, "Stop the genocide of Armenians in Azerbaijan!"

national legislature. Mr. Gorba- showed no signs of subsiding Sun-

Gorbachev Says Ethnic Strife Could Be 'Disastrous'

Military forces in Armenia and

Azerbaijan seemed barely able to

maintain control, and Estonian

leaders promised to press ahead

with their constitutional challenge.

Mr. Gorbachev's speech was the

strongest condemnation of nation-

alist unrest he has made since eth-

nic tensions began rising earlier

this year, and indicated rising anxi-

ery in the Kremlin about the cen-

infugal force represented by the

more than 100 nationalities that

The speech also appeared to re-

flect increasing concern by Mr.

Gorbachev that his policies would

be blamed for fostering a break-

make up the Soviet Union.

## **Arabs Seek Shift** Of UN Debate in Arafat-U.S. Rift

By Patrick E. Tyler

CAIRO - Reacting to the U.S. decision to bar Yasser Arafai from entering New York to address the United Nations, Egypt and Jordan announced Sunday that they would back the Palestine Liberation Organization in a formal request to move the UN debate on the Palestinian issue to Geneva.

The move, which may be blocked by UN budget constraints, was lanned as Arab capitals resounded with shock and anger over the decision Saturday by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to deny a visa for Mr. Arafat, the PLO chairman, to address the UN General Assembly on Dec. 1.

President Ronald Reagan said Sunday that granting the visa would have sent the signal "that

we're patsies. On Nov. 15, the Palestine National Council adopted resolutions in Algiers renouncing terrorism and implicitly recognizing Israel's

Response to the Gorbachev

speech came swiftly from Estonia.

where a grassroots political move-

ment that initiated the challenge to

Moscow said Sunday that it would

not recognize the government rul-

ing of Saturday.

The movement urged the Esto-

nian government to stick by the

assertion, approved earlier this

month, that it could reject Soviet

laws that seemed to infringe on

In the southern republies of Ar-

menia and Azerbaijan, shaken by

renewed ethnic violence last week,

military forces continued to main-

tain a brittle peace as the authori-

ties reported continued ethnic un-

rest throughout the region.

Large areas of Armenia and

Azerbaijan were placed under mili-

tary control last week after re-

newed clashes between Azerbai-

local autonomy.

right to exist. PLO leaders and their Arab supporters had been hoping for recognition from Washington that the PLO had met the test of moderation and inclusion in Middle East peace talks.

On Sunday, following telephone consultations between President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan, the Jordanian news agency Petra said that "both leaders agreed on the necessity of a united Arab effort to transfer the UN General Assembly discussion

West European governments criticize the U.S. decision to deny Yasser Arafat a visa. Page 2.

of the Palestinian issue from the New York headquarters to the European headquarters of the United Nations in Geneva."

In a telephone interview from Kuwait, the PLO's second-in-command, Salah Knalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, said a PLO envoy who already had arrived in New York would make the request,

Farouk Kaddoumi, chief of the PLO's political department, was granted a visa to attend the UN session before Mr. Shultz turned down a similar request for Mr. Arafar Mr. Khalaf said. In New York, the UN Arab

League ambassador, Clovis Maksoud, said Sunday that he had enough votes in the General Assembly to try to reconvene the meeting in Geneva. One Arab League official said a

special UN session might be requested for late December or early January to allow time for the exten sive logistical arrangements needed to move the debate to Geneva.

Such a step, in protest of the U.S. action, would be unprecedented in UN history and would require a majority vote of the 159 nations represented in the General Assembly. The body historically has supported resolutions sympathetic to the Palestinian cause.

A UN spokesman, François Giuliani, said the UN legal counsel would advise Secretary-General Ja-

See ARAFAT, Page 5

Senator Sees

U.S. Errors

On Weapons

United Press International

Sam Nunn said Sunday that he had

long been frustrated by the number

of new weapons approved by Con-

gress, but be said it would be diffi-

cult to cut some of them to reduce

Mr. Nunn, the influential Georgia Democrat, who is chairman of

the Senate Armed Services Com-

mittee, said in an interview on CBS television that the government had made "a fundamental error" in

building the B-1 bomber, the

SDI technology may be used to destroy enemy satellites. Page 3.

Stealth bomber and two new air-

of production on one production

line - building, let's say, 150 of

one type bomber - we are trying

to build a bundred of each type. Mr. Nunn said, "And that is a very. very inefficient way to spend the

He said he would like to see the

Pentagon cut the B-1 bomber.

which has been plagued by problems, including two crashes earlier

this month. But be said it was too

late for Congress or the Defense

Department to drop the B-1 in fa-

now is cancel the bomber we really

need." he said, referring to the

Stealth, "and keep the one that we

"And that's the terrible dilemma

Walter Pincus and David Hoff-

President-elect George Bush.

facing the likelihood that \$8 billion

to \$10 billion will have to be cut

from the Pentagon budget, is pre-

paring to begin a major review of

U.S. military strategy as a first step

toward bringing military spending

As part of this plan, Mr. Bush

bers of his oational security team

national security adviser, and the

tor, who have yet to be named -in

place this week to begin the review

- Brent Scowcroft, his choice for

under control, officials say.

man of The Washington Post report-

■ Study by Bush Reported

"The only thing you could do

vor of the Stealth bomber.

"Instead of having the efficiency

the military hudget.

craft carriers.

taxpayers' money.

didn't need.

ed earlier:

that we have now."

WASHINGTON - Schalor

### Gorbachev's Test: To Loosen Up but Keep Control

chev is chairman of the Presidium.

which generally sets policy for the

that would hamper perestroika and

would even make some people

think that it is, perhaps, perestroika

Mr. Gorbachev added that the

recent decision by the Baltic repub-

lic of Estonia to resist central gov-

ernance was inadmissible, and

posed a constitutional crisis. The

Estonian policy was declared inva-

The nationalist unrest addressed

lid by the government Saturday.

by Mr. Gorbachev — disturbances in the southern republics of Arme-

that is to blame for all that."

"We must not permit a situation

legislamre.

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service

MOSCOW - Renewed ethnic clashes in the southern Soviet republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia, combined with growing political intrest in the Baltic states, have served as a reminder to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the risks of mixing freedom and antocracy.

Mr. Gorbachev's quandary is that he sees no other obvious way out of the present economie crisis in the Soviet Union. The old method of centralized control fostered a backward economy, pervasive corruption and endemic national resentments.

Two weeks ago, a visit to the provincial town of Orel by Mr. Gorbachev and other

lems faced by the Soviet leader as he tries to modernization to the Soviet Union.

the Presidium of the Supreme Sovi- nia and Azerbaijan and Estonia's

et, the executive committee of the political challenge to Moscow -

Sharing the platform with Mr. Gorbachev was Yegor Ligachev, the Politburo's champi-

### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

on of Marxist orthodoxy. He sat in silence as Mr. Gorbachev called for more individual initiative to get the economy working but when the Kremlin chief switched tracks and began warning nationalist activists of the dangers of going ton far, Mr. Ligachev was the first to applaud.

The gesture, which was transmitted to a positions.

top Kremlin officials produced a moment nationwide television audience, carried a that seemed to crystallize the political prob- clear message for Soviet citizens. Mr. Ligachev and other Kremlin conservatives may bring a measure of democracy and economic have been keeping silent recently, but their eyes and ears remain open. They watch and wait for the suitable moment to pass judg-

> In the short term, Mr. Gorbachev's position seems secure following an impressive victory at an emergency meeting of the policy-making Communist Party Central Committee in September. He was able to maneuver Mr. Ligachev into the thankless job of trying to rescue the country from its agricultural crisis, retire older members of the Politburo and appoint his own supporters to key

The longer term is a different matter entirely. Mr. Gorbachev has been able so far to blame unrest oo the mistakes of his predecessors, but many political analysts here believe that this explanation will begin to wear thin unless his drive for economic change, known as perestroika, produces tangible results in the near future.

The Communist Party Central

Committee will meet in Moscow on

Monday, and the recent nationalist

unrest seems likely to be a subject

of discussion, although the main

issue on the agenda is a plan to

reorganize the government and

as party general secretary is consid-

ered secure, may have timed his

speech Saturday to blunt any criti-

cism of his leadership at Monday's

The Supreme Soviet, which fol-

lows the lead of the party, will meet Tuesday to consider the govern-

ment reorganization plan. While

approval for the plan appears cer-

tain, the legislature is also likely to

Mr. Gorbachev, whose position

streamline the party apparatus.

central controls are loosened," a Western diplomat said. "Gorbachev is trying to manage them as best he can, but unless he is able

See GORBACHEV, Page 5

Andrei D. Sakharov challenges Moscow's casualty reports in ethnic clashes. Page 5.

janis and Armenians in which at least nine persons were killed anni hundreds injured. Tens of thousands of Azerbaijani demonstrators continued to occupy

Lenin Square in Baku, the Azerbaijani capital, defying a ban on pub-lic rallies, as the military commandant of the city reported numerous threats against Armenian residents. ■ Officials Dismissed "Nationalist upheavals are inevitable as

The Communist Party leaders of

two areas of Azerbaijan have been dismissed amid reports that party officials and local police have not been cooperating with Soviet soldiers trying to quell ethnic violence between Armenians and Azerbai-

See SOVIET, Page 5

## Iran Suspends Prisoner Exchange

NICOSIA - Iran has suspended an agreement with Iraq to repatriate sick or wounded prisoners of war, the Iranian news agency

IRNA said Sunday.

The report, monitored here, said the program was being called off pending the release of 67 Iranian POWs who were not returned home in the initial stages" of the exchange, which began Thursday. The head of the Iranian POW

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

setting rise of the yen in recent

weeks bes a quiet, three-year revo-

lution in the Japanese economy

that illustrates anew the depth of

Japan's post-World War II eco-

ic life on its ability to export every-

thing from video cassette recorders

to autos to robots has suddenly

turned its home market into a ma-

jor source of strength, using it to

At the same time, Japanese flexi-

bility and efficiency thwarted

American efforts to create a yen

strong enough to stem the flood of

Japanese goods into the United

In fact, Japanese companies ad-

with a speed that dazzled their

They were helped by American

consumers' seeming addiction to

Japanese products and their will-

ingness to pay far higher prices for

American competitors.

A nation that staked its econom-time.

nomic miracie.

TOKYO - Behind the record-

program accused Iraq of "repeated violations" of the partial repatriation accord, which was signed Nov. 11 in Geneva.

The suspension was to remain in effect until Iraq freed the 67 prisoners who were supposed to be to Ayatollah Mohajerani, who handles POW issues for Iran.

Earlier Sunday, Iran and Iraq held a third in the series of prisoner exchanges that began Thursday of Iranians.

Japan Soars, Along With Yen

As a result, exports continue to

First of two articles.

fronts, growing stronger all the

Japan's economic growth for

1988 will be 5.2 percent to 5.5 per-

1,500 POWs. Both sides, bowever, have released fewer captives than called for under the program. Tehran maintains that the num-

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

chev has warned that ethnic ten-

sions could be "disastrons" for the

Soviet Union, saying they threaten

his efforts to reshape the country.

the Caucasus and Baltie regions,

Mr. Gorbachev told government leaders, in a speech delivered Satur-

day and made public Sunday, that

nationalist discord must not be al-

lowed to engulf his policies for re-

structuring Soviet society, or peres-

trous, it would put in jeopardy our

perestroika," Mr. Gorbachev told

Facing a wave of ethnic unrest in

MOSCOW - Mikhail S. Gorba-

ber of Iracis exchanged has fallen because several prisoners have eiamong the first released, according ther asked for political asylum in Iran or were no longer classified as sick or wounded In response, Iraq has freed less

than half of the expected number

omy is expected to grow 3 percent

"We are a very adaptable peo-

ple," said Yohei Mimura, the chair-

man of Mitsubishi, one of Japan's

biggest conglomerates. "In this

century we have rebuilt from a gi-

See JAPAN, Page 5



### Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, right, and Foreign Minister

Shimon Peres stood side by side Sunday but did not speak during a memorial service in Jerusalem for Golda Meir, the Israeli leader who died in 1978. Later, the smallest of the ultraorthodox parties, Torah Flag, said it was breaking off coalition talks with Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc and called for a unity government between Likud and the Labor Party of Mr. Peres. The decision by Torah Flag, which won two

## Peres and Shamir Look Past Each Other as Quest for Coalition Drags On

seats in the Nov. I elections, will not necessarily prevent Likud from forming a coalition government without Labor.

#### As Biological Clock Ticks, Future Mothers Time Careers spur a rate of growth this year that only 12 months ago seemed impos-

By Sara Rimer New York Times Service

ment and cameras, laptop computers, large televisions and some forecast at the beginning of the types of machine tools.

rise and the economy thrives on all to 4 percent this year.

NEW YORK - Amy Higer, 25, recently completed a master's degree in international affairs and hopes to teach. She grew up mindful of the example of her mother, who gave up a college scholarship to be a wife justed to the strengthening yen and mother

"But I think about the biological clock," Miss Higer said. "You don't have forever. I want to have children

in my 30s." Many young women like Miss Higer, standing on the brink of their professional lives and feeling alarm over the experiences of the generation that paved the way, see meticulous planning as the only way to deal with the inevitable conflict between careers and

And Japan's biggest industrial groups benefited from the fact that Educators and other experts say these women are assumed paramount importance.

Ellen V. Futter, president of Barnard College in American companies have largely probably the first in American history to approach so ceded many technologies to Japan strategically those details of their personal lives that New York, a lawyer and the mother of two children, - including computer memory chips, sophisticated video equip-

the precise ages when they will marry and have admired by young women for her success in combin-

"I see the women I'm working for practically losing their minds trying to juggle everything — arranging baby-sitters, cooking dinner," said Nadia Moritz, 24, 2 research associate and writer in Washington, who is single. "I'm wondering how I'm going to juggle

everything."

By now, most young married women are in the work force and either have children or plan to. Last year, two-thirds of married women aged 20 to 34 were working, according to the U.S. Labor Department. A Census Bureau survey indicated that almost

nine-tenths of working women in that age bracket expected to become pregnant. For many young women, the question of when has

can be most difficult to predict and schedule, such as represents an emerging role model. Mrs. Futter, 39, is everything. They seem very attuned to the scientific

ing family and career.

They ask me: How old were you when you were

married? How old were you when you had your kids? When is the best time to have children - when you're on the rise, or after you've made it?" Mrs. Futter said. "They're doing more thinking and planning," she added. "When my generation started pursuing profes-

sional life, we just did it" At some schools, planning for a family has become a subject of study. Each spring the Stanford University Business School offers a workshop on the biological clock. At the workshop, a psychologist and an obste-trician provide information on the medical and emotional consequences of waiting to have children.

"They want to know what it means to wait," Dr. Larsine Zappert, the psychologist who leads the workshop, said. What are the odds? What are the risks? There is a sense of 'I want to make sure I know

findings. They're saying, 'If you're 40, what is the exact probability of having a child with Down's syndrome?' They want to precisely plan."

Many young women say they know at least one older woman - an employer, a colleague, a friend, a sister — who has confided deep sorrow at potting wants to have the top three memcareer ahead of children, sometimes without making a

conscious decision to do so. A 27-year-old venture capitalist in Chicago, who did not want her name used, talked about her mentor, who secretary of defense and CIA direcworked 100 hours a week and became one of the first women to be a partner on Wall Street.

"She's 38," the younger woman said. "She's bril- along with James A. Baker 3d, the liant, she's wonderful and she worked incredibly hard to get where she is. About three or four years ago, she ficials said.

told me, 'All I think about is having children.'

This review will have to lay the groundwork for the anticipated whether to go through with having children — all the cuts in next year's Pentagon budget

See CAREER, Page 5

secretary of state-designate, the of-

See DEFENSE, Page 5

Peter Palumbo, chairman-designate of the Arts Council in Britain, is one of the main figures in the British debate over modern architecture. He commissioned a design by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe to be erected on a historic site in the City of London, which Prince Charles, leading an attack against the architectural avant-garde, called "a glass stump." A less controversial design by James Stirling is now being considered by the government. Mr. Pa-lumbo spoke with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. How did you come by your reputation as a property developer? The record seems to show that you have never actually developed anything.

A. I'm still trying. I've set my face on developing a certain building of excel-Q. You mean the City of London pro-

A. That's right.

Q. Why do you persist?

A. The site is very prominent and it demands a building of importance. I firmly believe architecture is an art form that must be experienced. We have very few wonderful modern buildings in Lon-

### don. So it's therefore important to make

a big effort to give people a yardstick by which to judge architecture at its highest

MONDAY O&A

Q. Since the Prince of Wales never had any architectural training, is there any reason we should take his architecture criticism senously?

A. I don't think what he says should necessarily be regarded as holy writ.

Q. How do you view architecture in Britain today? A. We are a musical and literary society. Our visual awareness is not as great.

This is a problem to which developers, architects and town planners must address themselves very seriously in order to create the sort of environment that is an enhancement to the quality of life.

Q. William Rees-Mogg, whom you will replace as chairman of the Arts Council next year, says modernism is an alienated style that cannot be popular and therefore does not express popular oeeds. What are your views?

A. I have some sympathy with what be says. We have had two devastating world wars, which in itself has not been conducive to the flowering of great art. But if you look specifically at architecture, you will find that the shock of the new very often takes a long time to seep into peo-ple's sensibilities and perceptions. Ultimately it does so and is then embraced very passionately. Some of the great buildings in London for which we now have affection — such as the Houses of Parliament, the Law Courts, Mansion House, St. Paul's Cathedral - were subject to a great deal of vilification when they were first built.

Q. Should governments subsidize art at all? Doesn't the experience of the so-

hand of the state produces only dead art? A. In Britain, at least, the government subsidizes the arts through the Arts

Council, to which it makes money available. The council is entirely independent; it is not political. Therefore the dead hand of government is not directly on the arts. As to why the arts should be subsidized, the answer is that in a prosperous society, in which we are fortunate enough to live, you have the opportunity of being able to create art. It is the prosperous societies that create great art, not the poor ones. But government subsidy should be supplemented by the private sector, otherwise it leads to a great wave of complacency and inertia, and people just waiting for the annual state handout.

Q. But should taxpayers earning low incomes in effect subsidize a few hundred expensive opera seats at Covent Garden

which must be bad for the arts.

courage opera by putting money into workshops and provincial companies, rather than spending it on lavish produc tions and superstars at Covent Garden?

A. You have to do both if you can

Q. What has happened to private pa-

tronage? A. In the 18th and 19th centuries, patronage was exercised basically by the aristocracy, the landed gentry and then by the upper-middle classes. The industrial revolution eroded that patronage. and what took its place was a very heavyhanded bureaucracy. I believe that is why the visual arts have suffered, because you cannot design a great painting or a work of architecture by committee. I shall try to persuade business that it has now got the duty and the responsibility to assume the mantle of the great patrons of the past, in order to enhance the quality of life, to gain prestige and also to resp

Pretoria Lets

2 Black Foes

By John D. Battersby

New York Times Service JOHANNESBURG - The

South African government has freed two longtime black national-ists, both in ill health, on humani-

They are Zephania Mothopeng, 75, the founder and leader of the

Pan-Africanist Congress, and Harry Gwala, 69, a veteran black trade

unionist and member of the Afri-

can National Congress.

Mr. Mothopeng had served nine years of a 15-year jail sentence for

convictions under the Terrorism

Act, for furthering the aims of a banned organization. After being freed from Diepkloof Prison in Jo-

hannesburg, he was remited Saturday night with his wife and family

Westville Prison in Durban earlier

Saturday, is suffering from an in-curable neurological disorder that

has denied him oormal use of his hands and arms. He is regarded as

one of the most respected hard-

liners among union leaders and has

served more than 20 years in pris-

His current term, life imprison-

ment, began in 1977 when he was

convicted for his African National

Both the African National Con-

gress and the Pan-Africanist Con-

broke away from the African Na-

house where he would continue to

It also followed a series of recent

initiatives by the government that

seem geared toward winning inter-

national support for a gradual po-

litical program aimed at giving blacks a greater say while retaining

A statement released by the

South African Prisons Service on

Saturday said that the two men had

been freed on "medical and bu-

Mr. Gwala appeared over-

"It's almost like a new world," he

said, after arriving at the home of his daughter Lulu in Pietermaritz-

Onassis Girl

Is Willed Bulk

Of the Fortune

ATHENS - Athens Onss-

sis, 3 years old, has become the official heir to the Christina

Onassis fortune, and a com-

mittee has been named to exe-

cute the will, a source close to

the family said Sunday.

The will, dated Oct. 12, was opened Friday before an Ath-

ens magistrate, the source

said. Athena, the daughter of

Christina Onassis and Thierry

Roussel, who were divorce

last year, is to receive the bulk

of the estate, which is estimated to exceed \$500 million.

Friends and relatives will re-

Miss Onassis, 37, died Nov.

19 in Buenos Aires, apparently

of a heart attack. Her body

was flown to Greece, where

she was buried Saturday near

ber father on the family

The will specifies that the committee, which includes Mr. Roussel, Athena's legal guardian, will manage the

Onassis group of companies and oversee the girl's affairs until she reaches 18. The

source said that all decisions

will be by majority vote.

owned island of Skorpios.

ceive smaller amounts.

white control.

manitarian grounds".

tarian grounds.

### WORLD BRIEFS

### Algeria May Vote on Multiparty Rule

ALGIERS (AP) — As be opened the sixth congress of Algeria's ruling party, President Chadli Bendjedid on Sunday suggested the possibility of a nationwide referendum on whether to allow opposition political parties. "Coocerning a multiparty system, the question will be put to the people if conviction of its need is widely shared," state radio quoted the president as saying in his speech before the ruling National Liberation Front. He did not elaborate

Front. He did not elaborate. Colonel Bendjedid has been trying to loosen the party's grip on national affairs in recent years. The effort was speeded up when violent protests in October — largely over rising prices and shortages of food, housing and jobs — broke out in Algiers and other major cities.

### Genscher Starts a 2-Day Visit to Iran

BONN (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany went to Iran on Sunday for two days of talks expected to cover trade matters and efforts to free Western hostages held in Lebanon. Mr. Genscher is the highest-ranking Western official to go to Tehran since the Gulf War cease-fire in August. West Germany has been the only major Western power to maintain good relations with Tehran in recent

Government sources in Bonn said Mr. Genscher was expected to try to persuade the Iranian government to put more pressure on radical, pro-Iranian Shiite Moslem groups in Lebanon to free Western captives. Mr. Genscher was to meet Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is speaker of the Iranian parliament and the armed forces commander, and President Ali Khamenei and Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati.

### Roh Plea Fails to Calm Opposition

SEOUL (NYT) — Despite an appeal by President Roh Tae Woo, neither the political opposition nor the middle class seem ready to end investigations into the wrongdoings of the former president, Chun Doo

Mr. Woo asked South Koreans to forgive Mr. Chun's "misuse of state **Leave Prison** power in the past era" and he called on them not to "skid into a deep quagmire of frustration." But he avoided issuing a formal pardon to his quagmire of rustration. But he avoided issuing a re-predecessor, who apologized earlier for extensive wrongdoing during his

Early reaction from political leaders and from South Koreans interviewed on the street indicated that Mr. Roh's speech and Mr. Chun's apology had failed to dampen the public's growing appetite for details of the Chun administration's corruption and suppression.

#### New Warrant Issued for IRA Suspect

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain has issued a new warrant for the extradition of a suspected Irish Republican Army guerrilla hours after he was freed from a Belgian jail and flown to Dublin, the police said.

Patrick Ryan, a former priest, was flown to Ireland late Friday after Belgian authorities decided that the British charges against him were vague and did not constitute grounds for extradition. Mr. Ryan, who is in a private clinic in Dublin recovering from a 22-day hunger strike, is wanted on charges including conspiracy to murder.

A police spokeswoman in London said Saturday that a warrant for Mr. Ryan had been obtained Friday from a London magistrates court, but she declined to say whether it had been delivered to Irish police. The Sunday Times said the warrant had been delivered, amounting to a formal application for extradition, but this could not be confirmed.

#### Youth Shot During Protest in Sydney SYDNEY (AP) — Hundreds of ethnic Croatians demanding a home-Mr. Gwala, who was freed from

and demonstrated Sunday outside the Yugoslav Consulate here, and the police said an unidentified gunman shot and wounded a youth who was among a group that climbed the wall of the compound.

The demonstration by about 1,500 people came on Yugoslavia's National Day, which marks the anniversary of the founding of the state in 1945. A police spokenman that two shots were fired at the youth by a man who had control form that the control Theoretical College of the state.

who had emerged from the compound. The protest followed another outside the consulate on Saturday, involving about 500 people. Sydney has a large population of immigrants from Yngoslavia.

Earlier in the day, about 2,000 protesters threw eggs and placards at a

limousine carrying the Greek president, Christos Sartzetakis, who was visiting the country. The protesters were demanding that Greece grant autonomy to Macedonia, a former Balkan kingdom now divided among Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia,

Colombian Troops Kill 19 Rebels

BOGOTA (AP) — A Colombian soldier and 19 leftist guerrillas died in a weekend battle after the army discovered a rebel base in a remote eastern area, a military commander said.

tional Congress in 1959; the latter has remained the dominant black General Rafael Padilla Vergara, commander of the army's 2d Division, said Saturday on radio that soldiers had discovered the base in the Sierra de la Macarena region, 240 kilometers (150 miles) east of Bogota. He said the soldiers found arms, a clandesters (100 maes) east of Bogota. He said the soldiers found arms, a clandestine landing strip and coca plants, apparently indicating that the guerrillas, of the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, were working with cocaine traffickers in the area.

The attack was the first since President Virgilio Barco Vargas announced emergency measures Friday to fight rebels, paramilitary groups and drug traffickers. Mr. Barco promised to bolster the security forces and stiffen penalties for terrorist-related killings.

### For the Record

The acting Pakistani president, Ghuiam Ishaq Khan, will name a prime innister on Thursday, state-run television said Sunday. (Reuters) Indonesta has decided that foreign missionaries will no longer be allowed to conduct religious work in the country. A government spokesman gave no reason for the move.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

Nigeria Airways has grounded all its cabin crews based abroad after two air hostesses were arrested last week for smuggling cocaine into Britain. newspapers in the capital, Lagos, reported.

The place on Mount Ararat where Noah's Ark may have beached will be opened to tourists next year, Turkish officials said. Traffic in Paris is to be halted on the RER regional rail network.

Monday because of strikes by maintenance workers. Management said it would arrange bus service.

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Albania, Chad, Panama

TUESDAY: Albania, Liberia, Yugoslavia,

WEDNESDAY: Barbados, Benia, Philippines, South Yemen, Yugoslavia.

THURSDAY: Central African Republic, Macao, Mexico, Portugal,

FRIDAY: United Arab Emirates.

SATURDAY: United Arab Emirate

SUNDAY: Esraci.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters

slides studded with logs to sweep

through low-lying villages, espe-cially in Nakhon Sri Thammarat

Province, about 580 kilometers

Parliament from the province, said

loggers working illegally had cut

Floodwaters blocked roads and

railroads and disrupted the tele-

phone and electrical services. There

were reports of looters navigating

the flooded streets in large trucks.

down large stands of forest. The

Surin Pitsuwan, a member of

(360 miles) south of Bangkok

### Thailand Fears Death Toll Will Reach 1,000 in Floods

By Steven Erlanger New York Times Service BANGKOK — As rescue work

continued and floodwaters receded in southern Thailand, government officials said over the weekend that the number of dead would probably reach 1,000.

Military and civilian authorities had recovered about 370 bodies by Sunday, but hundreds of people

action reportedly had stripped the hillsides, contributing to the mud were missing and at least 100,000 Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila said the flooding in 12 southern

provinces was among the worst natural calamities Thailand had ever endured. He appealed for international aid.

The American Embassy announced that the United States would contribute an initial \$25,000 to flood relief. That newspapers also appealed to their readers to contribute money.

Estimates of the damage included 285,000 hectares (700,000 acres) of orchards and rice paddies inundated, 1,000 shrimp farms de-stroyed and nearly 300 bridges damaged. Trairong Suwnakhiri, a deputy interior minister who in-spected some of the worst-affected Five days of heavy rain begin-provinces, said the cost of the da age would exceed \$400 million. provinces, said the cost of the dam-

# **Europeans Criticize**

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service
LONDON - West European governments on Sunday expressed criticism, some forcefully and some quietly, of Washington's decision to deny Yasser Arafat a visa to address the United Nations in New

European officials said that the rebuff to the Palestine Liberation

### There's a Mate For U.S. and Soviet Players

The Associated Press SALONIKA, Greece — The captain of the American Olympic chess team secretly married a Soviet woman ranked second among the world's female chess players and left with her for the Unit-

ed States on Saturday, John Donaldson, 31, and Eleoa Akhmilovskaya, 32, were wed in Salonika on Friday, according to American players. One American player said, "It's a real love match. A marriage, not a defection."

The couple's elopement de-prived the U.S. men's team of its captain at a crucial stage in the Olympiad, a biennial world team championship that began in Salonika earlier this

Mr. Donaldson, an international master from Seattle, and Miss Akhmilovskaya met three years ago at a world championship qualifying tour-nament in Havana. Yasser serawan, America's top pasy-er and a close friend of Mr. Donaldson, said, "We really do mind losing our team cap-tain, but we couldn't think of a

finer reason why we should." Mr. Sierawan said the cou-ple hoped that Miss Akhmilovskaya's daughter would be allowed to join them in the United States. The 7-year-old girl is staying with her grand-mother in the Soviet Union.

BEIRUT — Syrian troops en-forcing a truce between rival Shiite Moslem militias clashed Sunday

with gunmen on the edge of Bei-

The police said three persons

were killed and eight were wound-ed, raising the toil to 29 dead and 68 wounded since fighting erupted Thursday between the rival groups, Amal and Hezbollah, in Moslem

West Beirut and the Shiite southern

Soldiers came under fire when

near the Iranian Embassy to sepa-rate the Syrian-backed Amal mili-oed around badly damaged streets,

LA MONTRE DES MONTRES GENEVE

HUBLOT water-resistant to a depth of 150 fees.

Mechanical and quartz chronograph.

they moved into the Jenah area

rut's southern suburbs.

**Denial of Arafat Visa** Organization leader could only hamper progress toward peace in the Middle East and that Washington should have allowed Mr. Ara-fat to travel to New York, especially after the recent decisions of the Palestine National Council in Al-

Italy voiced the "deepest amaze-ment" at the U.S. decision, and the Foreign Ministry's director-general for political affairs, Enzo Perlot, summoned the U.S. charge d'af-faires for an explanation. Italy expressed hope that the decision

would be reversed. In Paris, the French Foreign Ministry issued a statement asking the United States to reconsider. "It would be normal, in accord with the United Nations agreement with the United States, for the Palestinian leader to go to New York as he

already has done in the past," The French said that a UN visit by Mr. Arafat would be "particularly desirable at the moment, when the position expressed by the Palestine National Council marks an evolution that warrants being encouraged by the international community.

Sweden also appealed to Washington to reconsider the decision, which it termed "unwise and un-

In London, the British Foreign Ministry declined to make any comment. However, a government adviser, while recognizing Washington's concerns about granting entry to the bead of an organiza-tico linked to terrorism, termed the U.S. decision "unfortunate, if it inhibits moderation in the Middle

Britain is reportedly reconsidering it policy of refusing to hold high-level meetings with the PLO. Last Monday, the European Community foreign ministers issued a statement welcoming the de-cisions of the Palestine National

Separately, Pope John Paul II reiterated Sunday that Palestinians had a right to a homeland and suggested that Israel should see the Palestine National Council's implicit recognition of the Jewish state as a positive step.

tia and the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God.

The Syrians arrested gunmen

who were identified as members of

Hezbollah, a security source said. Two Hezbollah men were injured

The clash was the latest in a

series of truce violations since Syria

arranged a cease-fire on Saturday

and ordered troops to shoot militia

gunmen unless they ended their

West Beirut was almost back to

normal on Sunday. But in the

southern suburbs, sporadic ma-chine-gun fire and explosions ech-



Mr. Mitterrand examining a new space suit designed for extra-vehicular activity during his visit to the Baikonur cosmodrome. He is accompanied by Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister.

### For Mitterrand, a Mission in Moscow near against the government. The Pan-Africanist Congress French Seek High Profile in Flurry of Soviet Diplomacy

By Felicity Barringer

MOSCOW - President François Mitterrand watched from the spectator stand at the Baikonur launching site as his countryman Jean-Loup Chrétien, riding atop a white pillar of flame, was lofted into space for a four-week flight in the second joint French-Soviet

But during his two-day visit, which ended Saturday, it seemed clear that Mr. Mitterrand had not

come just to acknowledge cooperature of goodwill and cooperation liberation movement.

There are hopes in anti-apartprofile high at a time when the Soviet Union is increasing its contacts and exchanges with many Enropean capitals.

In that respect, Mr. Mitterrand

visit, with an agreement that is expected to give Moscow a line of from custody of Nelson R. Mancatter and exchanges with many Enropean capitals.

In that respect, Mr. Mitterrand

visit, with an agreement that is expected to give Moscow a line of from custody of Nelson R. Mancatter and the likely release from custody of Nelson R. Mancatter and the likely releas

seemed to have achieved his aim. The two leaders agreed to hold annual French-Soviet summit meetings and twice-yearly meetings of their foreign ministers, according

to the Soviet press agency Tass. The most obvious French ges-

from disarmament to economic co- black factions. operation to human rights, it The freeing of the two men came seemed clear that French-Soviet re-lations no longer suffer from the Pretoria government was preparing chill that affected them after Mr. to move Mr. Mandela from a luxu-Mitterrand's 1986 criticism of Sovi-rious clinic in Cape Town to a et human rights policies.

In fact, France was one of the be kept in some form of custody.

first West European countries to The government announced last support the Soviet proposal for a week that Mr. Mandela would not human rights conference in Mos-cow in 1991. While West Germany has now endorsed the plan. Britain

It also followed a series of recent and the United States — two countries on Mr. Gorbachev's itinerary in the next two weeks - have not vet agreed to the conference.

The question of support for the Moscow conference is seen by many human rights advocates as a question of legitimizing Soviet human rights policies.

According to Tass, Mr. Mitterrand's support for the conference was qualified. It quoted him as saying that "the Soviet Union should take additional steps for the imple-

mentation of human rights."
Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviet Union was moving in the direction

The issues discussed by the two

Franz Vranitzky of Austria and

Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita of

taly came for meetings with Mr.

The launching of the three-man space crew at 6:50 P.M. Moscow

time Saturday went off without dif-ficulty. Mr. Chrétien, 50, was sent aloft with Colonel Alexander Vol-

kov, the spaceship commander, and Sergei Krikalev, the flight engi-

neer, in a Soyuz TM-3 capsule due to dock with the orbiting Mir space

of a more bumane society. "Much is being done for the expansion of human rights and the working out of more reliable guarantees of their exercise," he said, according to Tass. "Some people have grievances against us on this

issue. But we, too, can state our leaders, and the presence of seven top French ministers and a group of businessmen in Mr. Mitterrand's entourage, were reminiscent of the visit last month by Chancellor Helmus Kohl of West Germany. Earlier this fall, Chancellor

### Ethiopia to Move 2.7 Million More Into Collectives

opian families - about 2.7 million people - into collective villages next year, the state radio an-

"Since our economy depends on

efforts towards greater production and progress will be the basis for national progress," the prime minister was quoted as telling the National Villagization Coordination Committee

Western countries have accused



BARCEIONA: Soler Cabot · BRUXELLES. Verbougen · DUSSELDORF: Wempe · FIRENZE: Caloud, Coppint · FRANKFURT: Wempe · GENEVE: Chimento, Benoît de Gorde, Climente, R. Zhunden · HAMBURG Wempe · HONG KONG: Dickson, Summy · IONDON. Garnard, Halton Jewellers, David Morris, The Watch Dickson, Sunny - LONDON, Gartstol, Histors fewellers, Devid Morris, The Vatch Gallery, Wisteber of Switzerland - MADRID: Montepo - MILANO: Frans. Gobbi, Verga - MÜNCHEN; Wempe - NEW YORK: Fred, Vempe - PARS: Fred, Vempe -ROMA: Bedetit, Martin - SINGAPORE: The Hour Glass - TOKYO: Jewel Gallery -VENEZIA: Salmadori - W'IEN: Schullen - ZÜRICH: Barth, Galli, Menter.

# Syrians Under Fire in Beirut

dors, taxis and pedestrians. Streams of cars packed with peo-ple and their belongings threaded their way out of the suburbs to safer areas in Beirut or the south. Scores of people carrying plastic bags full of clothes scurried out of the area on foot.

"They will be fighting again," a terrified woman screamed as a rocket exploded. "Listen — listen, they started again." While most militiamen withdrew from West Beirot, Amal and Hez- said Saturday night.

bollah clung to their positions in

the suburbs. Hezbollah militiamen, clad in military fatigues and holding auto-matic rifles, gathered at their barracks in Hay Madi to speak by walkie-talkies or listen to the latest news on the radio.

The feud dates back to 1984

when a struggle started between Amal and Hezbollah for suprema-

Amal and Hezbolian for suprema-cy among Lebanon's 1.5 million-member Shiite community.

"My brother is an official in Hezbolish," said an Amal gunman.

"If I see him, I will shoot him. I am not kidding. It's either me or him."

NAIROBI — Ethiopia has approved plans to move 600,000 Ethi-

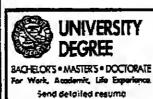
The program will bring the total number of people living in collec-tive villages to nearly 15 million, the radio, monitored in Nairobi,

headed by Prime Minister Fikre Selassie Wogderes, had approved

agriculture, the regrouping of the peasantry in one area and their

Ethiopia of forcing peasant farmers He said he had not seen his brother since May, when Hezbollah and Amal last battled for control of the southern suburbs. About sary to raise living standards by 500 people were killed before Syria using the country's most fertile ar-

The flavour of an island in a single malt. Isle of Jura SINGLE MALI



station Monday.

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY

600 N. Sepulvedo Blvd., Los Angeles, Californio. 90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

# مكزامن الأصل

SDI I ECRITO SI SUPPOSITION SALE REPORT OF TO DESTROY EN SALE REPORT OF THE STATE O SDI Technology May Be Used

weapons being promoted for a missiles are being promoted for a new role that is less taxing but more controversial: the destruction of enemy satellites in space.

The possibility of an anti-satel-

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The possibility of an anti-satellite mission for Strategic Defense
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building a defensive system to protext the nation from incoming enemy missiles, not an offensive system capable of destroying Soviet
largets as well. Similar and Mr. General was especially assumed to the control of the Mestern of t uargets as well.
But oow, nearly six years after the start of President Ronald Rea-

gan's Strategic Defense Initiative, a variety of factors is making the ails to Calm Opposition anti-satellite prospect more likely. Technical progress will soon make the goal feasible, and De-Perspect at appear to president Rolling strate payoffs from the more man fense Department officials are un-

and he called the Charles make a surface of the called indication what position the Bush administration will adopt toward anti-satellite weapons, although the political (earlier South Karling South Karli

Congress in the past has strongly opposed the flight-testing of one such system.

nt Issued for IRA Sup and live Remarks to police But next year, after a January review by the Pentagon's Defense Acquisition Board, the Pentagon is ment product the control of the cont expected formally to restart work on developing an anti-satellite weapon so that it would be ready if mental consistent of principle and a second policymakers conclude it is needed. The anti-satellite role is controversial since the ability to destroy

**AMERICAN** 

**TOPICS** 

Pay-by-Bag Disposal

Cuts Volume of Trash

Tossing out the household

trash requires care and ingenuity

these days in High Bridge, New

Jersey, The New York Times re-

ports. In January, the town, with a population of 4,000, stopped charging households \$280 a year

for garbage collection and began charging for the amount of trash

Each 30-gallon (114-liter) gar-

bage can or 30 gallon bag set out

at curbside each week must carry

a town sticker. Each household is charged \$140 for 52 stickers, and

additional stickers cost \$1.25

apiece. The system has reduced

residential trash volume by 25

percent: Daily trash collections have dropped to an average of 6.3

The system also has heightened

"I've been doing it for years,

hut many of my friends and

neighbors said they couldn't be

bothered," Emily Bruton said.

"But now they bother because it's

Trash compactors are going

into more and more kitchens.

And outdoor compost piles are

popping up in more and more

rards. Extra stickers are required

for bulky disposable items, like stuffed chairs (two stickers) and

"We wanted to throw out an old sofa, and they wanted four stickers on it," Janet Nazif said.

Instead, she said, "We looked ex-tra hard and found a school that

wanted a used couch for a class-

The 1986 law requiring employers to require proof of citizenship

fired by encouraging racial dis- else."

hitting them in the pocketbook."

awareness of recycling programs

tons a day from 8.5 tons.

and glass bottles.

sofa beds (six).

Short Takes

they actually discard.

communications and early warning satellites, although the main mission for an anti-satellite weapon is said to be the destruction of loworbiting Soviet spy satellites that use radar to track the movements of U.S. and allied ships.

Moreover, such weapons, the critics say, are far more favorable satellite use. to the Soviet Union than in the United States.

"Given our greater overall dependence on space-based military systems, we have more to lose if the race to build anti-satellite weapons gy weapons as lasers that emit powheats up," said Paul B. Stares, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution in Washington. "It's a very short-sighted policy." 

Washington and anti-satellite weapons as lasers that emit powerful beams of radiation in destroy targets.

A specific system with "high potential" as an and-satellite weapon,

Washington and Moscow have worked on ano-satellite weapons. The United States' anti-satellite weapon program was canceled last

The Soviet Union has conducted no tests of its anti-satellite weapon since 1982, and has vowed that it will perform oo further tests of such systems in space if the United States refrains from doing so. Critics have long predicted that

potential SDI weapons would find their first use against satellites, because satellites are far easier to track and hit than are ballistic missiles and their warheads. But now, some SDI officials are

openly campaigning for the antisatellite role. Lieutenant General Robert D. Army's Strategic Defense Com-

mand, based in Huntsville, Ala-

bama, asserted last week that the

"badly needs" an anti-satel-

satellites in space is seen as inher-lite weapon and that his command "stands ready" to huild one from any of a variety of exotic anti-missile technologies oow under investi-

Such a weapon is seen by military officials as being available in the early 1990s - far sooner than

the proposed anti-missile system. At the end of a two-day hriefing last week in Huntsville, on the army's anti-missile program, General Hammond said that two distinct classes of SDI technologies were ready to be shaped for anti-

The "more mature" technology. he said is advanced homing rockets meant in destroy targets by smashing into them. The other type of technology is such directed-ener-

General Hammond said, was the Exoatmospheric Reentry-vehicle Interceptor Subsystem, known as

Being developed by the army, the low-cost, light-weight, groundbased rocket is meant to destroy enemy warheads in the middle of their flight. This year, the army is spending \$161 million on the project. A test version of ERIS is to undergo its first flight in 1990 from Kwajalein Atoll in the Pacific.

In an interview, James C. Katechis, the ERIS project manager, said the 13-foot-long (4-meterlong) intercentor would require no significant modifications to destroy satellites and that such a joh would he "quite easy."

The only change needed to make Hammond, commander of the ERIS into an anti-satellite weapon, he said, would be to alter its computer software so the interceptor's

## U.S. Drug Officials Say Speed Is Out of Control

By Jane Gross

New York Times Service SAN FRANCISCO - Made in a grow.

ing oumber of clandestine laboratories, the drug speed is surging across the West and could soon rival crack elsewhere in the United States, law-enforcement officials

and experts on drug treatment say,
"It's an astronomical problem." said
Roo D'Ulisse, an agent of the federal Drug
Enforcement Administration in San Diego and an anthority on speed. "It can't be overstated. There's unanimous agreement out here that, 'Hey, this drug is out of control."

Speed, or methamphetamine, is a powerful stimulant to the nervous system that has been used for a generation, starting with diet pills diverted for illegal use. Its popularity has jumped in recent years with the increase in makeshift laboratories

be snorted, injected or taken in a beverage. This fall the Drug Enforcement Administration's Western Laboratory in San Francisco identified a smokahle form of the drug that looks like quartz crystals.

When crack, the smokable form of co-

caine, appeared on the East Coast in 1985, more than tripled since 1983, with 775 of Mental health experts report an increase in them shut down last year. Of those, 489 drug-induced psychoses. hand

Methamphetamine is cheaper than cocaioe and produces a longer-lasting eupho-

Its abuse is most prevalent in California, Texas, Oregon and Arizona, but a recent study for the National Institute on Drug Abuse warns: "Domestically produced methamphetamine looms as a potential national drug crisis for the 1990s."

Drug law-enforcement agents say speed is simple in make and lucrative to market: \$175 worth of chemicals yield a pound (454 grams) of pure methamphetamine, which is then weakened to make two pounds and sold for \$32,000.

Both the federal study and interviews with more than a dozen experts show that speed is gaining ground, as in these exam-

turning out an off-white powder that can • In the last two years, U.S. statistics show, the number of emergency room cases involving methamphetamine complications has doubled and deaths from the drug are up 80 percent.

Raids oo clandestine laboratories have

were in California. State and federal officials say that at least five lahs are operating

for each ooe that is closed, and only manpower shortages have kept the oumber of raids and confiscations from rising · Huge quantities of speed are being made. In San Diego, where the problem is considered most severe, 1987 production reached 20,000 pounds, enough, said Mr.

D'Ulisse of the Drug Enforcement Administration, "in keep every man, women and child here under the influence for six months " At least four companies that make chemicals in California have recently been seized, in joint state-federal undercover in-

vestigations, for knowingly selling chemi-cals that can be synthesized inm speed. One company was owned by a man who had been convicted of manufacturing the illegal drug. Drug rehabilitation centers in San Die-

go, San Francisco and other Western cities are jammed with speed addicts.

Police blotters list growing numbers of methamphetamine-related homicides.

Doctors, counselors and law-enforcement officers tell of a sharp increase in a pattern of agitated, violent behavior in addicts that resembles paranoid schizophrenia.

With speed-making labs being seized in California, U.S. agents say, the clandestine operations have moved to Nevada, Mon-tana and Oklahoma, making the drug available to new users.

The growth in methamphetamine production and distribution poses new problems for law-enforcement officials. Unlike cocaine, which begins as a plant

grown abroad, speed is synthesized in domestic laboratories. "What's so insidious is you don't occid any Bolivians to grow it on a mountainside," said Joe Miano, a Drug Enforcement Administration intelligence analyst io

Washington. "You don't need any Colomhians in traffic the stuff up from South America. You just need chemicals, most of them readily available here in the United

ployment insurance specialist with

the AFL-ClO, said, "Millions of

people have lost unemployment

benefits because of these changes."

say the safety net is basically un-

harmed, particularly when one

looks at the recent improvements

in Medicare and Medicaid, tax

"The safety net hy hipartisan

consensus is intact and I think

more efficient than it was eight

years ago," said Gary Bauer, e for-

mer domestic policy adviser to Mr.

Reagan. "Every change the presi-

dent proposed had as its purpose to

direct revenues towards those most

Legither craftsman for the best

tions from absent fathers.

But administracion defenders

### Safety Net for Poor: Reagan Left Thinner Strands

By Spencer Rich Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON --- When President Ronald Reagan took office in 1981, he announced his intention in cut social welfare programs that provided benefits "where real need

cannot be demonstrated." At the same time, he pledged that "those who through no fault of their own must depend on the rest of us, the poverty-stricken, the dis-ahled, the elderly, all those with true need can rest assured that the social safety net of programs they depend on are exempt from any

Since then, Mr. Reagan has proposed and Congress has enacted,

often after modifications, a series of changes reducing eligibility, benadministration calculates that a seamnually in 1986 to 1988 than it materially weakened the safety efit levels or funding for many of the federal "safety net" programs that assist at least 50 million elderly, ill and low-income Americans

One effect of those changes was to lower the cost of these programs

#### **NEWS ANALYSIS**

by 6 percent to 10 percent. Experts and politicians still argue about the impact of those changes on the people who benefit from them. The safety net is still there, but in some ways it works differently. The

strands are thinner,
Definitions of the "safety net"
vary. Broadly, it includes the "human resource" programs that, in 1980, the year before Mr. Reagan became president, cost the federal government the equivalent of \$439 billion in 1987 dollars, according to the Congressional Research Ser-

available to people regardless of greater per person. their wealth or income. And it includes programs that are available only to people whose incomes fall below poverty levels, including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (welfare), aid to the low-income aged, blind and disabled (Supplemental Security Income), food stamps and Medicaid, education and training and service pro-

grams for low-income people.

as in 1980. Human resource outlays major safety net programs was said, "The policies pursued under

lected group of "core" programs aimed at the poor rose from \$62 billion to \$76 billion measured in constant 1982 dollars.

But these figures do oot tell the

whole story.

Although total federal spending for all "human resource" programs has gone up \$63 billion since 1980, Social Security and Medicare alone went up \$74 billion because of an increasing aged population, higher earnings records of oew retirees, than their predecessors, and medical inflation far beyond general orice increases.

This means that the combined total spent for all other safety net programs was lower in real dollars than in 1980, although some fell and others rose. Education and training took the higgest cuts.

Calculations by the Congressional Budget Office show that today workers who are still iobless after more Americans oeed government It includes programs like Social help to escape poverty than in 1980 Security and Medicare, which are and that the amount they oeed is

> lays for social programs can be came president. larger without necessarily meeting programs did before Mr. Reagan. One way to measure the Reagan-

Sow at

would have been if Mr. Reagan had net." James Ellenberger, an unemnot altered the rules, according to separate estimates by John Palmer, an economist and dean of the Syracuse University Maxwell School: Robert Reischauer, a Brookings Institution economist; and Mr. Reagan's former budget director, Da-

vid A. Stockman. Many major changes were engineered hy Mr. Reagan. For exam-ple: 442,000 families (more than a million individuals) lost all benefits

entitling them to larger benefits under welfare. The benefits of 290,000 more were reduced when Mr. Reagan persuaded Congress to lower the amount of money a welfare recipient could earn without forfeiting some or all welfare benefits. Loss of welfare geoerally hrings automatic loss of Medicaid

> A program providing an extra 13 weeks of unemployment benefits to exhausting their basic 26-week benefit has been virtually abolished by eligibility changes.

been all but wiped out. The government is assisting 4.2 million families, a third more than in 1981, but much of the growth was authorized

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Pakistan's EPZ....

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#### Subsidies for construction of The reason, said Joseph Minarik, oew low-income housing units have an economist with the Urban Institute, is that the poorest fifth of the population is out sharing proportionately in the country's overall well-being. This explains why out- by Coogress before Mr. Reagan be-

The impact of Mr. Reagan's people's oceds as well as the same changes on people's lives is in dis-

Robert Greenstein of the Center On the surface, it looks as broad era changes is this: Spending for on Budget and Policy Priorities



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turn other parts into armed camps rals cover the walls. and, by all estimates, is getting

what they call the world's "most advanced revolution," a demonstration of the kind of society they

There is also a cell dedicated to medical supplies.

One of Shining Path's main comsay they want to create in Peru.

greeted by an honor guard holding red hammer-and-sickle flags like swords at a military wedding. The An inmate with apparent mental filth and smell of the central courtproblems wanders aimlessly, hauling a filthy foam-rubber mattress, limping from a festering sore on his shaven and polite.

the "parallel state" being built in the hills. One waves his hand, and

strung a canopy of decorated fabric strips across part of the yard. Painted revolutionary slogans and mu-

work they had to divert power from other parts of the building and wire it together using transformers and a showcase for their dedication to complete with a catalog system.

survey indicated that 7.5 million hrochures warning employers not m hire illegal aliens "may have sensitized some employers to employer sanctions but not sensitized them to the possibility of violating the and-discrimination provision." So more brochures to about one-sixth. are going to employers warning More bridesmaids are wearing them about this aspect of the law.

Country and western songs, "wailing, lonesome, self-pitying," tend to encourage fast drinking and har fights, says James Schaefer, a University of Minne-sota anthropologist who conducted a 10-year study. One reason, he said, is the lyrics: sad songs about lost love, personal free-dom, the open road and the solace of drinking. "I don't think this warrants a surgeon general's warning," he said. "But people should be aware that they are more likely to lose their control and self-restraint in a country or work permits may have hack- and western bar than anywhere

ing joh applicants. Lawrence J. Siskind, U.S. Justice Department

counsel for employment practices regarding immigrants, said that a

Virginia has joined the muchcriminatioo against foreign-lookdebated trend toward requiring teachers in take fewer education courses and more courses in the arts and sciences. The Washingtoo Post reports. The elementary education degree, a staple of the teaching profession, will disappear. Education courses, which once constituted as much as half the four-year curriculum for prospective teachers, will be cut back

THAT HUNTED LOOK — A much-skewered "deer" leads a march in Seattle against a navy

decision to let wheelchair-bound people use bows and arrows to hunt deer at a naval fuel depot.

black. "This isn't a revolt of bridesmaids fed to the teeth with wearing pastels and later trying to convert fluffy orchid or pale yellow tulle into passable dinner dresses," writes Enid Nemy in The New York Times, Usually, it is the bride's idea, "because she's basically a nonconformist" or because she and her attendants are young but no longer dewyeyed teen-agers" and "would feel most comfortable wearing something that might become a useful part of their wardrobes."

Notes About People Count Wilhelm Wachmeister

the Swedish ambassador to Washington for 15 years and dean of the diplomatic corps for nearly three years, will retire May 1, two days after he turns 66, the obligatory retirement age, but will stay oo in Washington. Count Wachmeister, who has been a regular tennis partner of Vice President George Bush, said, "I suppose I'll find some international consulting work." He said he expected his wife, Ulla, finally to have time to go back to paint-

After Shirley Temple Black was named grand marshal of the 1989 Rose Bowl Parade in Pasadena, California — just as she was 50 years ago when she was 10 years old and Hollywood's leading box office attraction — she posed for photographers with an armful of roses. "Suddenly," recalled Bonnie Hann, a parade publicist, "her voice started to go hoarse and she said, 'You know, I can't hold these roses anymore." We asked wby not and she said, 'Because I'm allergic to them.'

Arthur Highee

### Peru Rebels Carry Their Cause to Prison

By Eugene Robinson

Washington Post Service LIMA - The Peruvian prison known as Canto Grande offers the same images of squalor and despair seen in so many other Latin American penal institutions.

leg. Food consists of a thin, gray gruel that guards bring around at odd hours. But in Canto Grande there are two islands of discipline, organization and fastidious cleanliness: the minutes later little biscuit sandmen's and women's pavilions that house members of Sendero Lumin-

oso, or Shining Path, the guerrilla insurgency. Shining Path is one of the most peculiar revolutionary groups in the world, highly secretive and dedicated to a Maoist philosophy. It controls large areas of the countryside, has forced the authorities to

stronger every day. The government uses Canto Grande, designed as a maximum security prison, as one of its major sites for keeping Shining Path prisoners. The guerrillas, in turn, have fuses. Upstairs at the end of a corriturned their parts of the prison into dor they have established a library,

Visitors to the men's pavilion are

yard disappear. Everyone is oeatly dressed in clean clothes, is well-Two spokesmen appear and sit down to discuss the revolution and

wiches and steaming coffee appear. It is an official visiting day, and the men have moved some of their beds outside into the pavilioo's ex- each cell there is a foil cup with a ercise yard so that friends and relatives have a comfortable place to sit. To provide shade, they have

The men prepare their own food on a homemade electric stove made pare a big, common meal. One refrom four hot plates. To make it cent Sunday it consisted of pasta

plaints about the prisoo is its nearlack of medical care. One inmate said that dental care was nonexistent. He said there were oearly 400 untreated cavities among the 137 men in the pavilion. They are petitioning for tooth-pulling tools. Other inmates have complained about Shining Path's hahit of rising

The guerrillas try to keep their guards off halance. Sometimes they greet them with presents and kind words of solidarity, other times with fierce, bitter resistance. The women's pavilion, housing 69 inmates, is even cleaner and better-organized. On the wall beside

before daybreak for calisthenics.

fresh flowers and a few potted On visiting days, the women play basketball in their exercise yard, where the walls, like those in the men's pavilion, are covered with siogans and murais. Then they preshells with a curry-like sauce.

oned for terrorist activity.

"When I first came in Peru I thought that there was nothing here, that it was dirty, that oothing ever worked," she said. "That's all true. But at the same time, we're creating a new man in the most advanced revolution in the world. Everyooe will see when we take "We're already building a new

> Lima is about ready. It's beginning Another inmate bristles when Shining Path is referred to as a

state in the countryside. The big

center of reaction is Lima. But

"We are not a movement," she said. "This is very important. We are an armed revolution, the most advanced revolution in the world. paper rose inside. There are also It is a scientific revolution. We have taken the progression of Communist thought — the thought of Marx, Lenin, Mao and President Gonzálo. Our revolution is right. Therefore, we cannot lose."

"President Gonzálo" is the nom de guerre of Abimael Guzman, the philosophy professor who founded Shining Path. He taught that Mao One of the female prisoners is raised communism to its highest Renate Hehr, a German who has point until that time during his been in Canto Grande for two vears at the helm in China. Mr. Guzman said his ideas raised it to years. Like the others, she is impristhe oext, and final, level.

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## Herald Tribune.

### A Budget Built on Hope

Working backward, the Reagan adminisforecasts to its budget numbers rather than the other way around. High growth of the U.S. economy, with low inflation and interest rates, certainly would make it easier to reduce the deficit. By lifting revenue and holding down spending, it would minimize the spending cuts that President Reagan will have to recommend, and his successor will have to defend, over the coming winter. The administration's budget makers have forecast a growth rate significantly higher than most other people expect, accompa-nied by declining inflation and interest.

It is an exceedingly unlikely combina-tion. It has happened in the past, as the administration will be quick to point out. but only under very different circumstances after a recession, as in the 1982-86 period, when millions of people were looking for work and factory capacity was standing idle. Today, after six years of recovery, unemployment is at the lowest point since 1974 and labor costs have begun to accelerate visibly. Industrial production, in relation to capacity, is now at the highest point since the high-inflation years of the late 1970s. There is no more slack to take up.
So how is the economy to keep growing without raising the inflation rate? The first

and most important thing to do is to intration is once again adjusting its economic crease investment in industrial expansion and greater labor productivity. But investment comes out of savings, and the financing of the budget deficit also comes out of savings. The budget deficit competes for funds with industry, pushing up interest rates and pushing down private investment. Some supply-side economists have anx-

iously begun to revive the claim that budget deficits do not affect interest rates or economic growth. They point out that certain other countries — Italy is the fashionable example — run huge budget deficits with-out suffering high interest or industrial stagnation. This is true, but those are countries where people have the habit of saving their money. The Italians, who do not trust government pension plans, are phenomenal savers. From that huge pool of savings they can afford to finance both industry and their astounding deficits. But Americans, notoriously, save very little. That is why U.S. interest rates are high, and investment has fallen lower in the United States than in any industrial country but Britain.

That, in turn, is why it is crucial to reduce the budget deficit. Fudging economic fore-casts to postpone hard choices is no contribution to America's economic strength. -THE WASHINGTON POST.

### **Air Fares Need Not Soar**

U.S. airports were jammed with a record two million travelers this weekend and, on many flights, the atmosphere made commuter buses look good. There was a big consolation. Flying was still cheap. The question is, will it remain so for long?

The suspension of some advance-purchase fares, combined with increases in vacationers' Maxsaver rates, prompts some analysts to conclude that the era of low-cost air travel is as dead as People Express. But, more likely, the airlines are only taking advantage of unexpectedly high demand to make hay while the sun shines. Come the January doldrums, when demand dips. or when ooe hungry carrier grabs for more market share, fares will fall.

There's still a long-term danger, however. The potential for monopoly pricing is in-creasing as carriers consolidate their markets and grow ever more sophisticated in defending them against interlopers. It is up to the government to counter the airlines

strategies to reduce competition.

This seasoo's euphemism in the airline industry is "yield management." Using sophisticated computer programs, planners minotely tailor restrictions and ration seats among the fare classes to squeeze the most revenue from each flight. Continental recently tested the waters by announcing increases in a variety of fares; rivals have quickly followed. Even if the new fares stick, that won't signal a failure of competition. Airline profits remain low - probably too low to sustain industry growth. In any case, most of the trumpeted benefits of deregulation would remain intact.

Businesses bear most of the price in-creases, but they value increased flight frequency more than they regret higher rates. Travelers willing to reserve far in advance, fares far lower than those of the 1970s. Even petition against its natural enemies. so, the ability of the free market to discipline

pricing behavior shouldn't be taken for granted. Airlines are working hard to tame competition, and Washington has been less

than vigilant in countering their tactics:

Fortress hubbism. Funneling traffic through a few key airports, "hubbing," vastly increases the efficiency of airline route systems and shouldn't be discouraged. But it is a mistake to allow a single carrier to dominate service from a single large airport. That provides both the incentive and the economic leverage to block airport expansion. To remain independent, airport managers oced an independent revenue source — perhaps the right to levy user fees on passengers.

Frequent flyer bonusism. Stripped to essentials, mileage clubs are a way to buy the loyalty of business travelers at their employers' expense. The bonuses are a powerful deterrent to the entry of new airlines. They also reduce the sensitivity of frequent flyers to fare increases. The Internal Revenue Scrvice could take the fun out of the system by insisting that bonuses earned from deductible business travel but used for pleasure be taxed. Better yet, Congress could require the airlines to phase out the programs.

 Foreign competition. Six companies now control about 90 percent of domestic traffic in the United States, European airlines have the deep pockets and the desire to challenge U.S. carriers in their own markets. But federal law prohibits foreign ownership of domestic airlines. That suggests a deal: Trade airline operating rights in the United States for similar

concessions by the European Community.
Airline deregulation works. More Americans are flying more places more frequently, and often for less money than in the 1970s. But deregulation will only continue to yield dividends if Washington has the

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Other Comment

### **Encouragement for Bhutto**

Benazir Bhutto is not only the symbol and the catalyst of a democratizing Pakistan, she is also a phenomenon in the Islamic world — the first woman leader elected by the masses. Her courage and resourcefulness under pressure give her a special stature. In addition, the notion of a wronged child seeking retribution reso-nates in the hearts of many Pakistanis.

The first elected woman leader of a modera government was Sirimavo Bandaranaike in Sri Lanka in 1960, who is seeking election as president next month. Indira Gandhi became prime minister of India in 1966. The political opposition in Bangladesh is led by two women of Islamic faith, Hasina Wajed and Begum Khalida Zia. In 1964-65, Fatima Jinnah, sister of the founder of Pakistan, ran unsuccessfully for president of the republic. These women did initially benefit from their relationship with dead political heroes, but they nonetheless sustained their careers independently. There is, it seems, something in the culture of South Asia, whether it be Hindu or Buddhist or Islamic, that supports women's participation ent in public life.

This heritage will surely encourage Miss Bhutto as she faces a daunting prospect — depoliticizing the army, curbing religious zealotry, energizing the economy, manag-ing relations with India and, above all, governing a country whose experience with democracy is less than a dozen years in its history of four decades.

Ralph Bruitijens in the Los Angeles Times.

It will be interesting to watch the political situation in Pakistan in the coming days. Benazir Bhutto has pledged to work for a national consensus and avoid politics of revenge. If she is given an opportunity to come to power, she will have to show considerable tact as well as common sense to maintain a balance among the coalition partners.

— Garkha Patra (Katmandu, Nepal).

### The Price of Conservation

. It is only when poor people are assured of their livelihoods that they will help us to safeguard their natural environments. So long as people remain hungry, it is very difficult to talk to them about conservation. Only when conservation takes on a dimension of helping the downtrodden and the destitute will it have an enduring impact.

M. S. Swaminathan, president of the International Union for Conservation, Nature and Natural Resources, quoted in World Development Forum.

### Between Rockies and Urals

Since the days of General de Gaulle, French presidents have built up a special relationship with the Soviet Union, partly or mainly to emphasize France's independence of the United States, President Mitterrand was initially something of an excep-tion. The François Mitterrand of the early 1980s was much more Atlanticist than de Gaulle, Georges Pompidou or even Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and much more skepti-cal of Soviet intentions. Mr. Mitterrand is [oow] giving high priority to raising

France's profile in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Mitterrand's sympathy for [Mikhail] Gorbachev's] attempts to defeat his unre-constructed domestic opponents may owe something to his own memories of dealing with the dichards of the French Communist Party. But above all, the intellectual in him is excited by the possibilities which whole-sale reform in the U.S.S.R. and the flushing out of the horrors of the past offer in bringing East and West closer. That is the end in which he wants to devote much of his second term of office. [Last week's] visit to Moscow is an important part of his mission. and may come to be seen as the moment when his own diplomacy reverted to a more traditionally Gaullist location between the Rockies and the Urals.

- The Independent (London)

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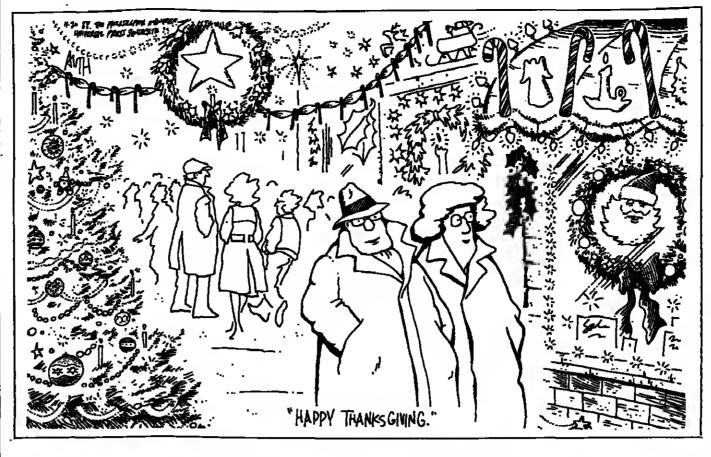
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### **OPINION**



### Now Both Superpowers Are Cutting Their Losses

For the Starving Sudanese, Tears Aren't Enough

By Jonathan Power

in April 1985, and elections the following spring, Sadek Mahdi became prime minister. He is the Oxford educated great grandson of Muhammad

Ahmed Mahdi, the fanatical Moslem leader of the 1880s who defeated General Charles George

Gordon in the historic encounter at Khartoum

that changed the political map of the Sudan and

Egypt. But, ironically, the liberal, enlightened Sadek Mahdi may be brought down by the fun-

Mr. Mahdi campaigned strongly against the Islamic fervor of the Nimeiri government, in particular the revival of sharia, or Islamic law, Yet, in

office, be has given the impression of being con-stantly on the defensive against the political onslaught of the National Islamic Front, the

third largest party in his coalition government.

The leader of the southern guerrillas, the Ameri-

can educated John Garang of the Sudan People's

Liberation Army, is not easy to deal with, either. The guernillas have tried to shoot down relief

The guerrillas have thed to shoot down reher flights — incredibly, a missile bounced off one UNICEF plane and exploded in the air — and attacked relief convoys. Mr. Garang, who seems not to care if his people starve while hoping that anarchy will play into his hands, has been able to

isolate the government garrison towns, depriving them of food. In return, the government has blocked relief supplies from reaching the tribes

in the countryside, and is thought by many

southerners as welcoming the war as a way of depopulating the troublesome region. Intermit-tently, the United Nations, the Red Cross and

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The Nicara-gua debate is over; now the United States has only to determine if it is content with the results. There is no trickery here, just a plain fact. The contras have been permanently cut off, with hopes for Nicaraguan democracy pretty much put in the hands of the other Latin countries and leaving to Washington the residual task of containing regional extensions of Nicaraguan, Cuban or Soviet power.

It's all there in two things President-elect George Bush did last week. Asked if be would favor contra aid, he responded that, as someone who had supported aid "long and hard," be was "perfectly willing to encour-age the peace process if it will lead to the Sandinistas fulfilling their com-mitment to the Organization of American States." Thus did he avert his gaze from the spectacle of the contras' dispersion, disarmament and imminent collapse. Over to you, President Arias and Speaker Wright. Then, he had a demonstratively friendly meeting with the president-elect of Mexico, This was Mr. Bush's way of indicating he does oot intend

to invite another four or eight years

of grinding political combat over an

AIRO — Members of Margaret Thatcher's

government, for which only real men need apply, are not known to cry in public. But a few

days ago, one of her rising younger stars, Christo-pher Patten, the minister for overseas develop-

ment, was reduced to tears when describing what

he'd just seen at Ethiopian refugee camps crammed with starving migrants from neighboring Sudan. The war in Sudan has reached such murderous

proportions that it is now said to be more calami-

tous than the Ethiopian famine of 1965. It is, perhaps, Africa's worst disaster in centuries.

forth across Sudan, trying to avoid armed Moslem

tribes, the Sudan Army or marauding gangs, and

living off leaves, bernies, nuts or roots they had grubbed up." Also just back from Ethiopia, Bob Geldof, the pop singer and Africa fund-raiser extraordinaire, told of asking a small boy how he

had found his way across almost 500 kilometers of

desert to a refugee camp. "I just followed the trail of bodies" the boy replied.

the international community could move heaven and earth to provide aid and succor, raising hun-

dreds of millions of dollars for both Ethiopia and

Sudan. But fratricidal war is another matter. Where does it end, and where do we begin?

The war between the Moslem north, seat of the

government, and the Christian and animist south

has been raging on and off for 30 years. And each

act of aid by outsiders merely seems to enable the combatants to live to fight another day. The last

two years have seen the war worsen dramatically,

After the despotic Gazfar Nimeiri was deposed

with each side using the weapon of starvation.

When drought was the culprit, as it was in 1985,

Mr. Patten talked of families "tacking back and

unwinnable Central American enterprise. Rather, he is going to do what all the Latins have been begging for, and what all the American critics and establishment types have been advis-ing: namely, deal with the big Latin countries and with the economic questions that are at the center of their relations with the United States. One thing new presidents can do is cut losses — revise the sense of what stakes are involved and move

on. Michael Dukakis promised to do this. Mr. Bush is doing it. It is much like what Mikhail Gorbachev is doing in Afghanistan. He and Mr. Bush could not have directly conspired on this score, but they are dealing similarly with their predeces-sors' soured regional investments. On each side the leadership or some sig-nificant part of the political community is perhaps comforted by an awareness that, painful as it is to admit overreaching and humiliation, the other fellow is taking a pasting, too. There is another factor. These re-

gional situations are always being weighed not just in their own local terms but in a broader East-West con-

text. It is one great power's perception that the other is on the global prowl that really revs up the engines in Moscow or Washington. It's what elected Ronald Reagan. At this moment, however, each country seems rela-tively relaxed about the other's global intentions. There is a new measure of cooperation or parallelism in regional hot spots. Each society has internal restructuring on its mind. That may make It easier for Mr. Gorbachev to contemplate frustration in Afghani-stan and Mr. Bush in Nicaragna.

In both places the clock is ticking. In Afghanistan the Soviets are still taking casualties and searching grimly for a safe political place, or at least a decent interval of post-Soviet survival, for (some) local communists. The Soviets can certainly make things worse for their tormentors and their allies if they stay on after the agreed troop-withdrawal deadline of Feb. 15, but only by making things worse for them-selves, too, in many disagreeable ways. In Nicaragua, the last \$27 million

"humanitarian" aid to a contra army already driven mostly from the field of battle runs out March 31. The

conservative hope, as uttered by Mr. Bush last week, is to mobilize regional pressures for democratization in Nicaragua. The liberal hope is to

move into a new stage of regional conomic development. Each is a good cause facing a steep uphill climb.

Some people are taking a certain consolation in the prospective simultaneous retirement of both great powers. ers from their regional misadventures.

Not only do they believe the world to
be a better place if the superpowers
stay behind their own borders, which is at least a debatable proposition, but, detecting no real moral difference between the respective interventions, they suggest that the humiliation is good therapy for the superpowers and a deliverance for others.

Bot there is a difference. Soviet power was applied to narrow the political choice in Afghanistan. U.S. power was applied to widen the poitical choice in Nicaragua. After you have sorted out all the miserable mistakes of policy that were committed in both places, this is the abiding moral distinction. It shreds the ootion that both great powers equally deserved to be chastened.

The Washington Post.

the U.S. Agency for International Development get permission from one side or the other, or, occasionally, from both, to bring in supplies. But outsiders seem to have less and less influence.

Yet if ever there was the time for the big push this is it. After floods, drought and war, the

devastation is all but complete. Mr. Patten reckons

that one out of every two people in the south has

been killed. Thousands of children have died.

More than 300,000 walking skeletons have crossed

into Ethiopia. The people have had enough.

Recently, in an Egyptian-brokered initiative, representatives of Mr. Garang and the Demo-

cratic Unionist Party, second largest in the coali-

tion government, hammered out a peace accord that called for a constitutional conference and

suspending Islamic law. Mr. Mahdi's party, Umma, has welcomed it but the National Islamic

Front is strongly opposed. Since, hundreds of Moslem militants in Khartoum have attacked

black southerners with stones, clubs and iron

The wisps of compromise hang uncertainly in the air, but will need the efforts of everyone to

bring them to earth. This means not just Washington, but the whole of the West and Moscow, too.

It means Arab neighbors, like Egypt and Saudi Arabia. And it means other members of the

Organization of African Unity, using their influ-

ence as they have so successfully in the recent peace agreement for Angola and Namibia.

The mass starvation in Sudan is one of the

great human tragedies of the 20th century. "The

damned," wrote Eugene O'Neill, "don't cry." But we must weep for them — and struggle, too.

International Herald Tribune.

bars, shouting, "No peace without Islam."

# In Pretoria,\* Dialogue or Repression?

By Anthony Lewis

N EW YORK — In what direction is President Pieter W. Botha taking his government? From South Africa last week came dra-Abroad, the Botha government approved an agreement with Angola and Cuba that would bring independent

dence to Namibia, lead to withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola and end South African military incursions there. The agreement may have signaled something more: a general South African decision to live at peace with its black-ruled neighbors.
At home, a three-year trial ended with four black leaders convicted of treason for arousing opposition to government policy. The judge's deci-sion seemed to point to even greater

repression of domestie opponents.

But then Mr. Botha, surprisingly, commuted the death sentences of the Sharpeville Six — black leaders whose case had evoked international concern. And the government an-nounced that Nelson Mandela, after recovering from tuberculosis, would be kept in a guarded residence in-stead of being returned to prison.

The treason convictions were ex-traordinary in their departure from Western legal standards. The defendants had committed no violence, oor aided any foreign enemy. They had led protests against the apartheid system. The judge, Kees van Dijk-horst, found that treasonous.

If the decision is upheld on appeal, the result would seem to be to make anyone who acts as a leader of black opposition to government policy liable the government will be able to de-mand unflinching loyalty from those not allowed to vote for or against it.

Over many years most of the out-standing black leaders in South Africa have been detained without trial, im-prisoned, exiled or killed. Those just convicted include some of the new generation of leaders. Two, Patrick Lekota and Popo Molele, both of the United Democratic Front, the largest

internal anti-apartheid organization, are spoken of with special respect. The repressive signal sent by their convictions was made clear by the Reagan administration's reaction. The State Department spokesman, Charles Redman, deplored them and said Pre-

Redman, deploted them and said Fretoria's purpose in the whole trial had
been to "neutralize prominent black
opponents through protracted judical proceedings and imprisonment."

They were, he said, "highly regarded spokespersons for peaceful black
opposition to the injustices brought by
apartheid." He called it "inconceivable
that their political activities would have
wishlifted as tressen or terrovism in this qualified as treason or terrorism in this country or any other democracy." South Africa reacted angrily. The justice minister, H.J. Coetsee, said: "I denounce and deplore America's un-

called-for interference." But foreign concern is a fact of life for South Africa. Britain, West Germany and the United States had pressed hard for a reprieve of the Sharpeville Six. South Africans are frank in discussing the role of inter-national economic pressure in their

current financial troubles. Foreign opinion has to be one factor for Mr. Botha as he makes, over the next months, what may be fateful decisions for his country. He faces the choice really indicated by the events of last week; whether to move internally toward the path of negotiation on which he has embarked in South Africa's external relations

There are short-run political reasons pression at home. He could hope thus to disarm the conservative white oppo-sition to his right, and get past a possible national election next spring.

But South Africa canoot find peace or prosperity in the white su-premacist model, and Mr. Botha knows it. The only way is to reach our to the majority. The Sharpeville commutations were a meaningful gesture.

Mr. Mandela's early release would be more important. But the fundamental need is to talk with black leaders, rather than putting them in prison.

There is no sign yet that Mr. Botha

is ready for such dialogue. If and when be is, he will have to find resources to meet black needs: desperate needs for education, bousing and the like. He will be able to find those resources only if foreign investment resumes. Realism of a like kind is required from abroad. We have supported economic sanctions to encourage an end to the cruelty of apartheid. But the point is to encourage, not to pun-ish. If the government of South Afri-

ca takes genuine steps toward internal peace, the world should react accordingly: encouragingly. The New York Times.

### There Are Ways to Ease the Third World's Debt

GENEVA — The change in U.S. presidents will provide an opportunity to explore more effective ways of coping with Third World debt.
The key to solving the debt problem is to revive private bank lending.
The encourage this, creditor governments and intergovernmental agencies like the Interpretional Monager cies, like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, should guarantee future credits from private banks to the indebted nations

At present, this credit has dried np. In the past two years, creditors have received \$46 billion more from debtor countries than they have lent in new money. Measures to reduce existing debts would discourage private lending. Creditor governments would be unlikely to fill the gap by increasing official transfers. Exhortations and arm-twisting by

governments and the IMF no longer have much effect on the banks. Bot there would be inducement in governmental guarantees for the repayment of interest and principal on new lending - but only on government-approved projects. Such government guarantees

would be no innovation. For years, the U.S. Export-Import Bank has been guaranteeing credits granted for foreign sales of U.S. products. In September it was announced that the United States had guaranteed \$5 billion of Israeli debt securities that were "repackaged" from government military loans to Israel, and that Egypt, Greece, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, Tunisia and Turkey would be issued similar U.S. guarantees.

If it is in the U.S. national interest

to issue governmental guarantees for bonds issued by these countries, why

is it not in the national interest to

By Melvin Fagen

provide them for U.S. lenders who grant credits to debtor nations? By issning such guarantees for new private lending, the U.S. government would not be bailing out the banks, as it effectively does now by providing taxpayers' money, directly and through intergovernmental agencies, to help debtor countries pay current annual charges on their debts. Another beneficial policy change would be large reductions in annual

foreign exchange payments by debtor countries on their existing debts. For the foreseeable future, most Third World countries will be unable to pay even the interest on their debts, much less the principal, because of a lack of foreign exchange.

Rudiger Dornbusch, of the Mas-sachusetts Institute of Technology, bas suggested allowing debtor countries to make annual debt payments in their own currencies for the next 10 years. This would give them a breathing spell in which to begin recovery projects and undertake needed structural changes.

The sums paid in local currency would enter special accounts held by the creditors in the debtor country, as was done by Britain when it blocked sterling payments after World War II. These accounts would enable the private creditor banks to avoid writing off the sums due, or even making debt-loss provisions in their balance sheets, while lowering the banks' current tax liabilities. The blocked funds need not remain

idle; interest would be paid on them, and transfers for productive domestic investment or other approved local spending could be authorized.

This would be an effective way to lower the annual payments burden.

tions. Its ansterity policies, a condi-tion for adjusting debt burdens, have been misguided. Not only have they failed to stop inflation, they have led to sharp declines in living standards, undermining regimes trying to move toward greater democracy.

The IMF should help debtor countries reduce budget deficits by allowing smaller debt-service payments in foreign exchange. In the Philippines, for example, such payments account for one-fifth of the government budget. It should request only gradual reductions in state subsidies for basic

foods and other goods on which living standards depend. It should recommend lower interest rates, to stimulate investment in the expanded domestic production of basic foods and fuels. It should help the debtor governments institute expanded programs for rural development, health care, education and social welfare, ft should help them set up and expand

programs for rural development, public health care and education. It should insist on effective measures to repatriate capital unlawfully transferred abroad - including money taken out of the country by government leaders - and prevent such transfers in the future. Measures are nceded, too, to eliminate bribery on

projects financed by foreign loans.

These are goals that the IMF should and could achieve. New policies of this kind, introduced by the next U.S. ad-ministration and coupled with mea-

sures aimed at increasing the export receipts of Third World countries, would not require any real sacrifice by the industrialized countries. Rather, they would help to increase exports to Third World countries. The old policies have failed. Now is the time to change them. The U.S. government should take the lead.

The writer is a former director of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

### 100.75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: German Navy Plan LONDON — The new German na-

val programme is a very ambitious and important one. The Government proposes during the next six years to complete for sea twenty-eight war ships. The determination of Germany to become a naval power of the second, if not the first rank, will be greeted with enthusiasm by German Chauvinists. The consequences of the new departure will at once make themselves painfully felt throughout Europe. Russia's position in the Baltic is already imperilled. France might find it hard to protect her Atlantic and Channel coasts if she were involved in a war with Germany and Italy combined.

1913: Zelaya Is Arrested

NEW YORK — Senor José Santos Zelaya, formerly President of Nicaragua, against whom an extradition warrant has been issued on a charge of murder, was arrested to-day [Nov. 27]. It is stated that the arrest was

made at the house of a friend of Senor Zelaya's, into which the former President had been smuggled in a trunk. The charge brought against Senor Zelaya has reference to the execution of two Americans in Nicaragua, 1938: Stuporous Politics

SHANGHAI - Dr. M. Searle Bates,

13.

American missionary and vice-president of the University of Nanking today [Nov. 27] asserted that Japa-nese were drugging Nanking's Chi-oese inhahitants toto submissioo

through widespread encouragement of narcotic addiction. He said 50,000 persons had become heroin addicts persons nau become since Nanking's sacking by Japan, and thousands of others had become addicted to opium. Meanwhile, Japanese dicted to optum, internative, Japanese troops violated the British territory of Hongkong in at least two places yes-terday [Nov. 26], according to reports from London. One report stated that seven persons were killed and the British flag replaced by the Japanese on the Chinese border of Hongkong.



Dialogue (Continued from Page 1)

Vier Pérez de Cuellar on Monday of legal options.

Israel on Sunday welcomed the U.S. decision to bar Mr. Arafat. The cabinet secretary, Elyakim Rusaid: "This was the right from all ac Repression to bar Mr. Arana. The cabinet secretary, Elyakim Rubinstein, said: "This was the right and welcome decision from all accounts, morally, legally, political-

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By Anthony by He added: "The record of the PLO on terrorism is crystal clear. It was symbolically demonstrated in the last Algiers DEW YORK DOTTON PLO
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TH meeting by Abu Abbas, who was The state of the s responsible personally for so many murders, including the infamous Achille Lauro murder."

The Arab mobilization to move the UN debate was the most tangi-ble political reaction to Mr.

Constitution of the control of the c Mr. Arafat, in Amman, Jordan, for talks with King Hussein, re-A TOTAL STREET, STREET mained publicly silent Sunday as his lieutenants and as spokesmen for Arab governments raged against the decision.

See that Mr. Both to "Total disillusionment, anger and indignation" were the words used by Assad Abdulrahman, a PLO Central Council member. "People are really astounded."

The foreign ministers of Egypt

and Iraq announced Sunday that correct And the such they were either delaying or canceling their scheduled trips to New York, in protest over the decision to bar Mr. Arafat. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry issued a statement expressing its "regret" over the decision.

"The measure," it said, "does not agree with U.S. assurances of its commitment to work for establishing a lasting peace in the region as a central party in the peace process."

Section The page 10 In Amman, Foreign Minister Taher Masri said it was "really unfortunate" that the U.S. decision came "only a short period of time after the historic resolutions" adopted by the PLO's parliamentin-exile, which declared Palestine an independent state and called for a new peace initiative based on UN Security Council resolutions that implicitly recognize Israel's right to

Artistical states Mr. Khalaf said Mr. Shultz, in making the decision, was "encouraging the extremists and putting the moderate Palestinians in an embarrassing trap" after the stand they had taken, as Mr. Khalaf put it, "for the sake of peace."

and the service of the services. 1 1777 A 1777 C ■ The U.S. Explanation Earlier, Robert Pear of The New York Times reported from Washing-Railer in Colores

A man of the control The Reagan administration said it would not permit Mr. Arafat to enter the country because he 21 in Nile Sailboat Drown knows of, condones and lends

support to" acts of terrorism. Reagan administration officials said the Palestinian actions in Algiers were steps in the right direction but did not constitute the exrenunciation of all terrorist activi- al-Khartoum reported Sunday.

## nes that would be required for the United States to consider recognizing the PLO and opening peace talks with Mr. Arafat.

The State Department said it welcomed Palestinian participation in peace negotiations. But it added, "No participant in a peace process can wave the flag of justice in one hand and brandish the weapons of

terrorism in the other." Mr. Arafat addressed the UN General Assembly in 1974, saying he came "bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun." The visa issued then allowed him to visit the United States for business

DUITDOSES. State Department officials said the decision was different this year because opposition to terrorism bad become a much more promi-nent feature of U.S. policy. In addition, they said, 51 senators, including Vice Preaident-elect Dan Quayle, sent a letter to Mr. Shultz urging him not to issue the visa.

### Sakharov Urges Moscow To Disclose Ethnic Toll

NEWTON, Massachusetts - Andrei D. Sakharov has challenged Moscow to disclose the full extent of casualties in recent ethnic clashes between Christian Armenians and Moslem Azerbaijanis.

The Soviet human rights campaigner made the challenge on Saturday, a day after he said that more than 130 Armenians had been killed and more than 200 injured in the Azerbaijani city of Kirovabad and asserted that Armenians there were facing a threat of

In Moscow, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi L Gerasimov, denied there was any such anti-Armenian onslaught. "According to my information, four soldiers were killed and two civilians. both Azerbaijanis," he said.

Mr. Sakharov urged the Soviet authorities to provide more details of the violence. He said be fully supported an appeal in Moscow by his wife, Yelena Bonner, who asked the outside world to contact Moscow to "demand that it tell the truth about the situation of the Armenians in Azerbaijan.

"I used those oumbers that I received from several unofficial sources." Mr. Sakharov said at the home of Mrs. Bonner's children in this Boston suburb. "If Mr Gerasimov has other information, he

### GORBACHEV: A Quandary

(Continued from Page 1) to produce something to show for his reforms, be runs the risk of giving ammunition to his political

opponents." Mr. Gorbachev made a similar point at a recent meeting with leading Soviet newspaper editors. He accused both conservative and "ultraprogressive" forces of "taking a malicions pleasure" from every setback to perestroika.

In his speeches, Mr. Gorbachev has appealed to his countrymen to wake up from decades of inertia and show some initiative. His problem is that the people who have responded to his call are not necessarily the people whom the Kremlin wants to encourage.

In an interview published Satur-day in Pravda, the head of the Soviet police, Yuri Shatalin, accused opponents of perestroika" of exploiting the new freedoms to chieve their own goals.

The most impressive mass movements in support of perestroika's stated aims of economic and political revitalization have appeared not in the Russian heartland, but in places like Armenia and the Baltic states on the rim of the country. The motivating force behind these movements has been not so much a desire to make the Soviet colossus function as it has a resurgent na-

### Reuters

KHARTOUM, Sudan - Twenty-one persons drowned when an overloaded sailboat capsized Saturday on the Nile on the outskirts of plicit recognition of Israel and the Khartoum, the Sudan newspaper

In the case of Armenia, the popular mood quickly turned sour af-ter Mr. Gorbachev failed to support Armenian claims to the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region, an enclave in Azerbaijan. Demonstrators who carried portraits of Mr. Gorbachev in January and February, viewing him as the guarantor of democracy in the Soviet Union, now curse him for siding with Azerbaijan.

A similar process of disillusionment could occur in the once independent Baltic states unless Moscow is extremely astute in the way it handles popular aspirations for greater local autonomy. Pro-perestroika movements in Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia have collected more than 3 million signatures criticizing proposed changes in the Soviet Constitution that will be debated Tuesday in the Supreme

Soviet, the national legislature. An even greater potential headache for the Soviet leadership is the vast Ukraine along the country's western borders, With a population of more than 50 million, it is several times the size of the Baltic republics, Armenia and Azerbaijan combined. It also has an anti-Soviet political tradition, manifested dur-ing World War II, when Ukrainian victims of Stalin's brutal agricul-tural collectivization drive initially welcomed Nazi invaders.

So far, Mr. Gorbachev has been exceptionally prudent in encouraging political change in the Ukraine. The region remains under the tight control of Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, 70, its longtime Communist Party leader and one of the last holdovers from the discredited administration of Leonid I. Brezhnev.

### **SOVIET:**

### tionalism reborn after years of sup- Ethnic Tensions

(Continued from Page 1) janis. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

The Soviet armed forces newspaper, Krasnaya Zvezda, said that troops sent to Kirovabad in Azerbaijan were patrolling barricades dividing Armenian and Azerbaijani sections of the city with no help from local party activists or

It reported that three Soviet soldiers died after a bus driver refused to transport a number of wounded men to a hospital and, apparently, after tocal medical personnel refused to treat them.

"In the end, military doctors had to save the wounded," it said.

A duty officer at Communist Party beadquarters in the Azerbaijani capital, Baku, denied the charges.

Earlier, an Azerbaijan Foreign Ministry spokesman said that an emergency meeting of the party Central Committee in the republic Saturday had dismissed Ramiz Bagirly as party leader in Kirovabad. The meeting also dismissed Nur-

adin Mastafaev as party first secretary in the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic, another Azerbaijani area where violence broke out last week. In Kirovabad, where beatings,

drive-by shootings and firebomb attacks have killed at least seven persons and injured 160 in the past week, troops were still protecting the Armenian section Sunday.

Officials continued to deny assertions by individual Armenians that the death toll reached into the hundreds, and they tried to calm tempers by refuting rumors sweeping Armenian communities.

### JAPAN: By Adjusting to a Rising Yen, the Economic Miracle Continues

(Continued from Page I)
ant earthquake and a disastrous

war. This was just another transition we had to make to survive." Two years ago, when the yen hovered around 160 to the dollar. Japanese executives warned that if

the giant export machine would halt leading to recession, unemployment and bankruptcies. Now, with the year nearing 120 to

the dollar, virtually all of Japan's biggest business sectors are thriving with record profits. Could Japan adjust to a further

strengthening of the year, perhaps 100 to the dollar? "With enough time, I think so,"

Mr. Mimura said. In moments of candor, Japanese officials concede that Japan would not have initiated the changes without foreign pressure. But while acceding to those demands, particularly from the United States, Japan also turned them to remarkable advantage.

The same cannot be said of American companies, which have largely failed to use their currency advantage to export to Japan.

"We are way behind in gerting serious about selling in this market," said Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missoun. during a visit here a week ago. lt's as much America's fault as

Mr. Gephardt has been one of

Evidence of the transformation

the most vocal critics of Japanese trade barriers.

of the economy abounds in Tokyo. Construction projects can seemingly be found on every corner. Japanese consumers, many driving new Mercedes and BMWs, jam the streets in shopping neighborhoods like the Ginza and Shibuya. Credit their currency strengthened further cards are enjoying a wave of popularity in a country that long dealt

> only in cash. One inspiration for the boom in public spending was a 1985 plan for restructuring the economy that emerged from a government study headed by Haruo Mackawa, a retired governor of the Bank of Ja-

> The report described how political pressure from abroad and the specter of protectionism made it urgent that Japan reduce its dependence on exports.

While the report set a direction for Japan, consumers and the gov-ernment were not galvanized until 1986, when the yen began to soar and manufacturers panicked.

The government passed an emergency measure to increase public works spending by about \$20 billion and has continued increasing the figure.

Now, government officials estimate that Japan will spend several trillion dollars on public works between now and the year 2000. Bridges are going up, highways are being rebuilt and airports are being built or expanded.

A tax cut further spurred private construction, and soon all over Japan the drab, concrete apartment and office buildings that were

slapped together after World War II began to disappear. Many thousands remain, but housing starts

have soared. While the domestie market began growing, export-oriented companies were retrenching.

Giants like Toshiba and Matsushita Electric closed unprofitable factories. In several VCR factories, the number of workers was cut by balf as robots began to do more assembly work. Computer makers hired low-wage Taiwanese and South Korean concerns to produce their basic personal computers.

The government deregulated some of Japan's most hidebound monopolies, opening the way to new competition. It sold off its interests in Nippoo Telegraph & Telephooe and Japan National Railways. Both are slimming down and entering new businesses to stay competitive.

Still, at first it appeared as if the moves would not be enough to forestall disaster. Corporate profits were badly battered through the first half of 1987.

Things began to change in the second half of 1987, as government spending invigorated the economy and two other booms — one in the Tokyo stock market, the other in land prices — created paper mil-lionaires willing to spend their oew wealth.

"Life has ehanged a lot in a year," Peter Tasker, the general manager of research at Kleinwort Benson, a British brokerage house.

"The domestic economy turned out to bave a lot of latent power."

The big sellers have snob appeal or fancy technology - custom-designed kitchens, diamonds and original Impressionist art. Japan has become a huge market for designer clothes and foreign specialty foods.

When this year's Beaujolais Nouveau was released earlier this month, Japan Air Lines flew in five Boeing 747 cargo flights from France carrying 540 tons of the wine, about 45 percent more than last year. By this week, it was hard to find a bottle, even at \$32.

Japan has also embraced a new generation of electronic gear, from an electric bread-maker that has become standard equipment in many kitchens, to large-screen televisions, which can consume a fair portion of a Japanese living room.

West German luxury car sales have boomed, and Japan's own auto makers are battling back with luxury models of their own.

Executives see a change in the psychology of Japanese consumers.

"For a long time there was an atritude that you bad to save 20 or 30 percent of your salary," said Takashi Matsuda, director of Honda Motor Co.'s domestic auto sales. "Now, young people spend everything they earn. They don't have any fear of the future."

TOMORROW: How American monetary stralegy went awry, speeding Japan's emergence as a financial

The strategic review is a project

promoted extensively by Mr. Scow-

croft, who wrote, along with the

former navy undersecretary R.

James Woolsey, a chapter on mili-

tary and arms control policy in the

### **DEFENSE:** Senator Nunn Sees Mistakes in U.S. Weapons Procurement

(Continued from Page 1)

and cuts of more than \$200 billioo over the next five years, these sources said. They said the review would also be needed to assure greater public confidence in future military spending programs in the face of expected indictments early next year of Pentagon consultants and contractors involved in pro-

curement scandals. [A Bush aide who spent the

weekend with the vice president in Wednesday that be had picked Mr. Kennebunkport, Maine, called the Scowcroft, a retired Air Force lieureport of a forthcoming major review of military strategy "speculative," the Los Angeles Times reported.l

Under the plan, Mr. Bush will name his defense secretary early this week, the officials said, adding that Senator John Tower is the expected choice

Mr. Bush's aonouncement

Preparations by the Bush team to attack the military budget began tenant general, as his national secuduring the presidential campaign rity adviser surprised some of the and at that time were supervised by president-elect's elose advisers, an advisory group headed by Mr. who had expected the announce-

In the past, Mr. Scowcroft has publicly called for a thorough review of U.S. military strategy as a basis for forthcoming budgetary

ment this week,

leave policy?"

American Agenda report delivered to Mr. Bush by former Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter. In that chapter, Mr. Scowcroft and Mr. Woolsey wrote that the early days of the new administration would require decisions about care? Who has the best parental strategie and conventional arms

control and the military budget, which will have much to do with overall federal fiscal planning for the entire administration. They also determined that "the only ways to make substantial carly savings in the military budget are

To do that, officials said, there will have to be a re-establishment

#### CAREERS: Young Women Plan for a Balancing Act partly because it offered flexible tions like: 'Who has the best child

(Continued from Page 1) tests and everything else it will re-

quire at her age. She said to me: 'You don't have to do what I did. I had something to prove."

The younger woman, who is enke to have a child by her early 30s. love this woman," she said, "But don't want to be her."

That fear seems to inform range of decisions. Marcia Walley, 27, is a management consultant at a Boston company that she chose, schools," she said, "they ask ques- most half the work force.

part-time arrangements and a generous parental leave policy. "I think we're all afraid of look-

ing back one day and saying. 'I wish I'd done it differently,' " she said.

Ellen Galinsky, the project direc-tor of Work and Family Life Stud-

She and others suggest that these concerns, along with a shrinking labor force, will pressure employers to be more accommodating.

cent of the U.S. labor force, the ies at Bank Street College in New Labor Department says. In the York, said that women had become 1990s, women will fill 60 percent of more astute as they surveyed the all new jobs, so that by the year job market. When I go to business 2000 women will account for al-

to cancel major programs and to reduce the size of the armed

of strategy goals.

### Thursday, December 1

As part of the "Journée contre le SIDA" the following restaurants will donate part of their profits to the French association



(Aide aux malades, à la recherche et information du public sur le SIDA)

James BARON Drouant, Paris Michel BERNARD Adrienne BIASIN Georges BLANC Paul BOCUSE Monsieur BURG Jacques CAGNA Edouard CARLIER Jean CASTEL Jacques COLLARD Isabelle et François COOLEN Hôtel CRILLON Daniel et Christophe CUSSAC Alain DUCASSE Gérard et Nicole FAUCHER Gérard et Nicole, Paris Louis GRONDARD José LAMPRELA Jacques LE DIVELLEC Paris

Middel ROSTANG André SFEZ Odile STAUB Jean-Pierre SPECK

L'Auberge du Pont Romain, Sommières Chez la Vieille, Paris Vonnas

Monsieur BLOT L'Hostellerie du Château, Fère-en-Tardenois Collonges, Mont d'Or Pierre-Alain BONNIGAL Domaine des Hauts de Loire, Onzain Gérard BOYER Les Crayères, Reims

> Relais Princesse Marie Leczinska, Hagueneau Paris Le Beauvilliers, Paris

Paris L'Espace Cardin, Paris Clément, Ardres Les Ambassadeurs et l'Obelisque, Paris L'Abbaye Saint-Michel, Tonnerre Louis XV, Monte Carlo Jean-Pierre FAVA Hostellerie du Bas-Breau, Barbizon André GAUZERE "Le Relais Miramar, Biamitz Georges GILG Le Winstub Gilg, Barr Jules Verne, Paris Jean-Pierre HAEBERLIN L'Auberge de l'Ill, Illhausern Michel HELLIO A La Vieille Tour, Plerin

Chorus Café, Paris L'Esperance, Vezelay Le Relais d'Auteuil, Paris Régine's, Paris Paris Pizza Pino Elysées, Paris Le Cambout, Metz

La Maison Blanche, Paris Bernard LOISEAU La Côte d'Or, Saulieu Jacques MAXIMIN et Régine CHOUKROUN Ledoyen, Pans Guy MARDEL Marc MENEAU L'Arpège, Pans Le Pent Nice, Marseille Alain PASSARD Jean-Paul et Gérard PASSEDAT Lucien PAULY Le Neptune, Saint-Avold Panick PIGNOL REGINE L'Honzon, Thionville Le Stresa, Paris Le S'Geisstuewel, Geilpolsheim Pascal TINGAUD L'Auberge de Condé, La Ferré-sous-Jouarre Michel TOULOUSY Les Jardins de l'Opéra, Toulouse Gerard VIE Les Trois Marches, Versailles

In addition to the contribution made by the restaurant owners, individuals can make donations by requesting an official donation coupon from the waiter. For more information.

contact AIDES, 6 Cité Paradis, 75010 Paris; Tel.: 47 70 03 00.

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Nov. 24

# Page 6 **Weekly International Bond Prices** Provided by Credit Sulsse First Boston Securities, London, Tel.: 01 323 11 30 Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. **Dellar Straights** Cpn Mot Price 1014-90 19114-90 19114-90 19114-91 19741851-94 11134-72-72-94 191141114-90 18154-91 191141114-90 18154-91 1914-91 95% 94% 93% 92% 105% 181% 106% 90% 90% Bk of Tokyo Sk of Tokyo Sk of Tokyo Bk of Tokyo Bk of Tokyo Dai-Ichi Dol-Ichi Dol-Ic 137a 89 163 111 90 16314 8 93 18314 8 93 18314 1674 90 16314 1674 90 16314 8 92 9734 8 92 9734 8 92 9734 8 94 9734 1174 89 16014 1174 91 16014 1174 91 16014 1174 91 16214 175 91 16214 175 9.40 + 2714 9.55 + 1718 9.72 + 1717 9.77 + 1799 9.77 + 1799 9.77 + 1799 9.77 + 1799 9.77 + 1799 9.77 + 1799 9.77 + 1799 9.74 + 174 9.74 + 174 9.74 + 174 9.74 + 174 9.74 + 174 9.74 + 174 9.74 + 174 9.74 + 174 9.74 + 174 9.75 + 174 9.77 + 174 France 74 91 92 774 92 774 90 774 90 774 90 774 90 774 90 774 90 774 91 1114 95 174 91 1144 95 174 91 1044 97 Mutual TILS 1.18 TO TILS 1.18 TO TILS 1.18 AGAIN 1007 125 AGAIN 1 **Funds** NEW YONK IAPI-The following eutonliens, supplied by the Notional Association of Jecurities Deolers. Inc., are the eric. es of which these securities cought howe been sold INet Asset Value1 or bought lucture shus sales charge prick Ak Ak Akteuit. Cap67 p 8.42 9.5 inco 9.46 9.53 Mulid p 9.20 Na.18 AARP frustr. Cap67 2104 HL Gloida unovall Getting 24,65 HL TxFBd 18,44 NL TxFBd 18,44 NL TxFBd 18,45 NL TxFBd 18,45 NL TxFBd 18,525 HL TxFBd 18,525 HL Erry pe des: Erry p 7.29 7.76 Erry p 7.29 7.75

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# France: At a Crossroads

## 200 Years After Revolution, Vision of the Future Is Vague

By Theodore Zeldin

SK ORDINARY FRENCH PEOPLE how different they expect their future to be, and you will get a very interesting answer. They do not know. The French have been searching desperately for what they call a Grand Dessein, a vision of their

foture, but it remains vague.

They are for Europe, but have no idea what Europe will be like. Raymond Barre recently summed up the dismay in his characteristic prose: What France lacks, he said, is a discourse on its national ambition. In other words, it does not know where it is going

In the past, France's problem used to be that it did know where it was going, but never got there: It is still a long way from having achieved the objectives of the Revolution of 1789. The French are supposed to like everything clear and distinct, so this new uncertainty is regarded as intolerable hy many commentators. But I think it is a sign of rejuvenation, for living in the modern world is all about coping with the

The opinion polls have never been very interested in people who say they don't know, regarding them almost as nonpersons, shadows. But the Don't Knows are beginning to assume new shapes. One-third of the

COMMENTARY

French population now refuses to be identified as being either Right or Left, and that proportion is growing. Two-thirds could not be bothered to vote in the latest referendum on the future of New Caledonia.

It may soon be the Don't Knows who will decide the country's fate. The reluctance to make quick or firm decisions extends even into what was once the most delicate sphere of all: Living together before getting married is now disapproved of by only 7 percent.

Don't Knows are an increasingly important international phenome-non. They used to be the ignorant, the indifferent, the hopeless and the dropouts; but they are oow a much more complex, not necessarily irresponsible category.

The United States has long had problems with Don't Knows of the old style, and still does, as George Bush's election with about half the country abstaining shows. The Don't Knows of the new style choose that status on the basis of a combination of optimism and caution. In Britain, they are the floating voters who have established themselves as the dominant force in politics, responsible for the rise and fall of the Social Democrats; only 30 percent of the electorate has voted consistently for the same party over the last six elections; as in France, one-third refuse to think in ideological terms.

OW the French are also making a contribution to the politics of doubt: They are becoming more similar to their neighbors, less the imitating exceptions, so that what they think is increasingly instructive to the rest of the world.

Ouverture, the open mind, is the new French ideal, the new politeness, dissolving old hypocrisies. It goes further than glasnost, which says: Let us tell the truth about the past, let us admit we sometimes get it wrong (but we'll get it right eventually). Ouverture adds: Let us bury the past, and look afresh at every disagreement that has divided us, one by one; it

is impossible to predict where we will end up.

In political party terms, ouverture is on the rocks, because it conflicts with what parties traditionally seek, but it has been more than a political



Intellectually, the French have been orphans since the loss of their Great Thinkers, who used to soothe them with explanations of what the world's confusions were all about. Ouverture is in some ways a substitute for the catchword of the '60s, structure, which implied that everything is interconnected and meaningful, and which fed the belief that social science was about to make it possible to run societies as smoothly and predictably as machines,

However, very few people have completely open minds, and so the question arises, how are closed minds to be opened? Edgar Morin, writing recently in Le Monde about the collapse of the old certainties, rightly saw that a new way of thinking is called for, once the habit of simplifying complexity is abandoned.

And yet, to achieve this, he could only suggest a sort of evangelization by teachers and intellectuals, comparable in style and dimensions to the Protestant Reformation. His suggestion recalls Jules Ferry — a Protestant, like Prime Minister Michel Rocard - trying, a century ago, to reform France through mass education.

The difficulty is that the teachers are themselves victims of oot knowing: They do not know how to cope, given hudget constraints, with the fact that 22 percent of French adults are illiterate, in the sense of

having difficulty in understanding a written text; about half of those aged over 65 have trouble reading and writing. Illiteracy is increasing among the young, even though more children are being educated to a higher standard than ever before.

Universities have twice as many students as they can accommodate and have been canceling lectures because there is nowhere to hold them. Teachers have never been so demoralized.

And the intellectuals do not know how to escape from the ghetto into which they have withdrawn. France is supposed to be a country where the intellectual is respected. But Bernard Pivot's television literary chat show is watched by on average only 10 percent of viewers. That is roughly the size of the minority that values and enjoys the traditional forms of culture. In the United States, as a recent report to Congress has revealed, exactly the same proportion are enrolled in state-sponsored arts courses. In Britain, Channel Four aims to reach the same magic figure of 10 percent. Education has oot converted the masses to its ideal

of the good life.

Finally, the government does not know how, in the foreseeable future, it can give practical expression to the principle of ouverture, when faced by low-paid employees who do vital work, nurses and civil servants, demanding more equality and respect. It would involve challenging all

Now the French are becoming more similar to their neighbors, less the irritating exceptions.

wage differentials, completely changing the criteria of what deserves to

Personally, I do not see change being led by the established elite. Individuals are becoming more resistant to influence, more different from each other, strangers or foreigners to one another. The foreigner,

the person one does oot know, is oow the world's main fiddle. He confronts one on three levels: personal (loneliness has replaced hunger as the major problem in Western countries), national (the immigrant is the great disturber of traditional identities), and international (can Europeans, or Americans, also be citizens of the world?). In this perspective, politics becomes the art of finding a way of overcoming

It is for this reason that my researches on France have culminated in a book on Happiness. Happiness used to mean being in control, feeling comfortable in coe's own family, attaining serenity, keeping the foreigner, the enemy, at bay. But in a world that is in constant change, this kind of static ideal is increasingly unartainable, particularly since one can no longer feel happy if other people are unhappy. The new ideal is not happiness, but creativity. The new challenge is how to democratize

THIS is what about a half of the young people in France, and elsewhere too, are vaguely craving for. It is customary to say that the young have become docile, unrebellions, and it is assumed they will remain so forever. That is to forget that one year before the riots of May 1968 the French government did a survey of the young and found them to be totally attached to traditional values.

Today, if one Iooks at what they aspire to, rather than at what economics forces them to do, one sees that 27 percent are interested in working in coovendonal commerce and industry, 28 percent want to do some form of public service, while oo less than 45 percent have their sights on a creative or artistic profession, allowing them the highest degree of personal expression. Only 12 percent regard making money as their first objective; 50 percent put the interest of the job first. The young have out become morons. But often they do not know how to get

In this Age of Communication, what people are most conscious of is the difficulty of communicating; they do oot just want to be loved, but above all to be understood.

Listen to me: that is perhaps the most common phrase in France today, spoken or unspoken. But most people don't know, are oever sure, that their message has been interpreted as they would like it to be.

THEODORE ZELDIN is the author of "The French." His latest book, "Happiness," was recently published by Collins Harvill.

## Rocard Holds Firm on Austerity

By Julian Nundy

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ARIS -After six months in office, the government of Prime Minister Michel Rocard is buffeted and bruised by social conflict.

it is oot Mr. Rocard's conservative political opponents who have caused the damage but small wage-earners, the very people who are considered the hard core of the electorate that returned President François Mitterrand and his Socialist Party to power last spring.

Since the rentrée, the end of summer vacations in September, traditionally a time of sharpening claws for new political battles, Mr. Rocard's government has been faced with re-

peated strikes across the public sector.

The stoppages, preceded by a strike at the two state television channels to protest the high salaries paid to a small minority of journalists, have involved ourses, postal workers, the rail-roads, metro and bus drivers in the major cities, prison guards, teachers and Air France maintenance staff, causing considerable disruption to the services they provide.

In all cases, the strikers sought increases to salaries, which sometimes hover just above 6,000 francs (\$1,000) a month in jobs with little

prospect for promotion. The strikes have brought a sharp fall in Mr. Rocard's standing in public opinion polls after a summer in which he was riding high and have distracted attention from his and President Mitterrand's proclaimed desire to carry out ouverture, an opening to the center of the political stage, an ambitious long-term project to blur France's traditional left-right divide.

The government's image was also dented by a record low turnout in a referendum on the future of the Pacific territory of New Caledonia on Nov. 6, when only 37 percent of the



This tarnished the effect of Mr. Rocard's most important achievement to date: An accord between French settlers and native Melanesian autonomists in the territory on mechanisms to end a crisis that had threatened to

degenerate into civil war.

For many French voters, the referendum was the seventh time this year that they were called on to go to the polls. The earlier elections were held in April, May, June and September 1. tember — first to choose a president, then a new National Assembly and, lastly, local councils. Each of those elections were two-round

In the words of former Prime Minister Raymond Barre, the New Caledonia referendum

came oo "the tail of the comet" in a hectic political year and therefore aroused minimal interest.

Despite the poor showing in the referendum, the strikes and the absence of a parliamentary majority with which to govern, Mr. Rocard has reaffirmed his resolve to continue with his policies, and has said that his program of

austerity, with accompanying wage controls, will continue until at least the spring of 1990.

In the background, his colleagues in the Socialist Party, worried by the prospect of a debacle in municipal elections next March, have urged him to heed the message carried by the strikers and to make concessions.

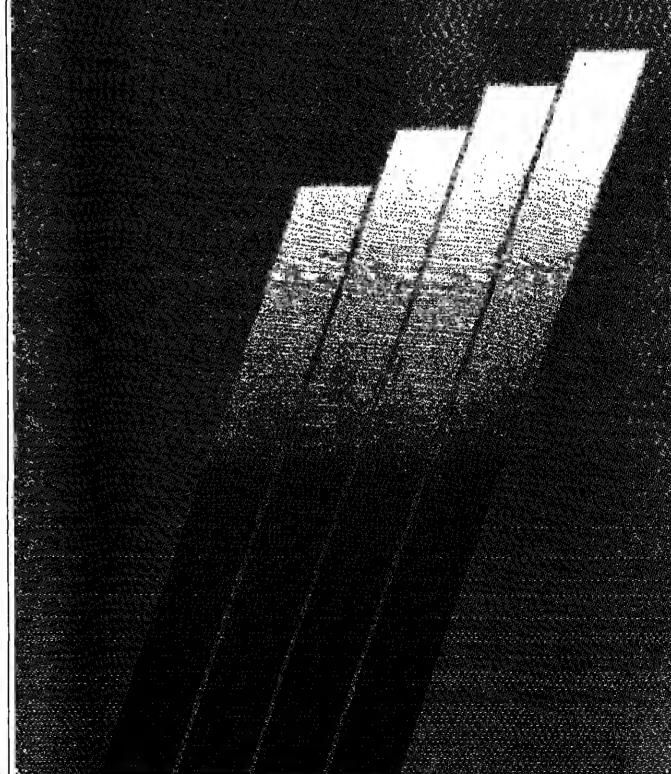
His refusal to do so has perplexed his supporters as President Mitterrand, under increasing criticism for what the media describe as a monarchical style of rule, has remained generally aloof from the fray. Mr. Rocard's popularity rating dropped from 53 percent in May to 41 percent in November, while Mr. Mitter-rand's percentage slipped only from 54 to 49 in the same period, according to a poll in the weekly Journal du Dimanche.

Another poll, in the pro-Socialist weekly Le Nouvel Observateur, said that 65 percent of those questioned believed that Mr. Rocard was right to stick to his program of austerity hut that 45 percent thought he had handled the recent strikes badly. Only 38 percent thought his approach had been the right one.

"Is Rocard naive?" asked the cover of the conservative weekly L'Express in a recent is-

In private, the magazine reported, Mr. Ro-card's friends had advised him to drop his frequent and admiring references to Pierre Mendès-France, a popular Socialist leader of The reason: Mendès-France, while fondly

Continued on page 9



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Optimism Emerges on Economy

By Reginald Dale

ARIS — Despite grumbling labor disputes and intermittent bouts of pressure on the franc, this autumn has brought a new optimism that France may be on the way to solving some of the deeprooted problems that have plagued its economy for much of the past two decades.

With growth officially estimated at 3.5 percent this year, the highest since 1979, France is sharing in the unexpected surge of prosperity that is making 1988 one of the best years in recent memory for most of the Western industrialized world.

The bourse is booming, corporate profits are high and inflation, at 3 percent, is low; muchoccded investment is under way and labor productivity is increasing. There are signs that French exports are finally regaining an ability to compete on the vital European market.

A government survey last month found French industrialists in their most buoyant mood of the last 10 years and looking forward to even stronger business activity in the

Since the return from the summer vacations, much less has been heard of the long-standing complaint that West German austerity and the franc's link to the Deutsche mark in the European Monetary System are depressing French growth below acceptable levels. But oobody would claim that the transformation of the French economy is complete.

Industrialists are in their most buoyant mood in 10 years.

The government's principal policy challenge in recent weeks has been to try to persuade strikers in the public sector that the time has not yet come to squander the benefits of years of austerity by abandoning wage discipline.

Summing up progress at the end of October, Finance Minister Pierre Beregovoy told the Economic and Social Council, a government

advisory body, that "our economy is doing better but it remains vulnerable to the external It is widely agreed that a downturn in the

world economy, or a recession in the United States, could severely damage the still fragile French recovery. "The French do have to be careful about that," said J. Paul Horne, Smith Barney's Paris-based international economist. In addition, said Mr. Bérégovoy, the French economy continues to be marked by the "black

spots" of a worsening trade deficit and persistent unemployment, still over 10 percent and showing only slight signs of improvement. Mr. Beregovoy welcomed the fact that re-

cent growth has been investment-led. For busioess as a whole, investment is increasing at an annual rate of 9 percent, and by as much as 14 percent in the industrial sector alone, he said. He warned, however, that fast growth was creating bottlenecks in industries that had recently been in crisis, with damaging conse-

modernize aging equipment and expand productive capacity, he said. A similar warning was issued last month hy economists at Phillips & Drew, a London bro-

quences for the trade balance. There was a

continuing vital need for more investment to

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# Fearing Business Downturn, City in North Campaigns for TGV Route

No city has fought harder than Amiens. Its battle is a measure of the hopes that ride on the train.

By Henry Tanner

ARIS - A little more than five years after the first new orange-and-gray high-speed train streaked down the 285 miles (461 kilometers) of its special straight-line track from Paris to Lyon in just two hours, the TGV, or train à grande vitesse, has been the stuff that French politicians, from cabinet minister to small-town mayor, are dreaming about.

The pride of French technology, the TGV is

seen by many as the transport system that will open up the country's regions to one another, bringing them industrial growth and prosperi-ty and relegating airlines and super-highways to secondary roles first in France and then in

"It is the train of the next century; no city can afford to ignore it," said Jacques Dian, the head of a supermarket chain in Amiens, the city in northern France, which is fighting to get

The TGV-Sud, from Paris to Lyon, now has 12 trains and more than 4,500 passengers a day. Beyond Lyon, the train continues on conventional tracks and at slower speeds to Marseille and Nice in the south, and to Geneva and the tourist centers of the French Alps to the

Construction of the TGV-Atlantique from Paris through the Southwest to Bordeaux and eventually the Spanish border is well advanced, with the first trains scheduled to run to Le Mans next year and south of Tours in 1990.

The TGV-Nord, from Paris to London and Brussels, will be ready for the opening of the Channel Tunnel in 1993. The chosen route runs straight north to Lille, from where one branch turns west to the tunnel and the other east to Belgium and beyond, to Holland and

The novelty in the Paris region is a belt of

new, mostly underground track that will link the three hig lines. Some of the trains arriving from the north, for instance, will branch off at Charles de Gaulle Airport and move onto the tracks to the south and southwest. They will not go to the center of the capital and the big

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overcrowded stations there.
This will make an almost revolutionary dent in the highly centralized structure of Freneb political and economic life by breaking the centuries-old rule that "all roads lead to Paris." For the first time provincial businessmen, lawyers, college professors and others will be able to make round trips the same day to most of the country's other regions.

No French city has fought harder to get a TGV than Amiens, the capital of Picardy, and its battle is a measure of the hopes that ride on

Amiens has been a crossroads ever since its entrepreneurs in the 14th century discovered that a plant growing in the rich Picardy soil was ideal for dyeing cloth. Soon the merchants of Antwerp and London as well as Paris were to the local dyeing works — and this, in the words of a local politician, "produced the wealth it took to build the Amieus cathedral," which is one of the finest in France.

It is this wealth that the Amienois now fear is slipping away. The city of 130,000, rehuilt after being destroyed in two world wars, has an aging industrial structure. The textile industry has virtually ceased to exist with Lee Cooper, the jeans manufacturer, closing down three of its four factories in the region in recent months. Other industries have taken up some of the slack. But unemployment is more than a percentage point above the national average.

We must modernize; create new highergrade industries; become attractive to executives and professionals, to people with brief-

From Paris by Train by 1992, London and Borde be 3-hour TGV rides Le Mans PARIS New high-speed tracks Conventional tracks used by TGV

the TGV was essential to such modernization. "We are strong on blue-collar workers but have no white-collar jobs for the graduates of

our university," he said. When France's first superhighways were planned some 30 years ago. Amiens did not put up enough of a fight, and the Autoroute du Nord leading to Lille and Brussels was cut straight through the countryside some 50 kilometers to the east. This is the routing that has now been chosen for the new trains. City, cases who are willing to ride a train for 300, 400 leaders are determined that no one skilometers a day," said Mr. Dian, adding that able to say they didn't fight this time. leaders are determined that no one shall be

The depth of popular feeling was shown in the recent referendum in which the government in Paris asked the voters to endorse its policy on the Pacific territory of New Caledonia. More than 2,000 Amienois invalidated their ballots by writing that what they en-dorsed was the TGV. The city has launched a number of highly publicized protests, includ-ing the buying-up by individuals of bundreds of tiny plots along the proposed route, to delay

At stake, says Joseph Gouranton, a leader in the campaign, is not only the future but the

expropriation proceds

city's existing economic position: More than half the conventional express trains now running through the city will be eliminated when the TGV goes into service, causing the loss of many local jobs and adding hours to business trips in all directions. Existing freight lines also

Mr. Gouranton cites two examples. When France's railroads were first huilt around the middle of the last century, the city of Le Mans, southwest of Paris, welcomed it hut the people of Alençon, its neighbor, were afraid that the sparks from the locomotives would set fire to their straw. Today, Le Mans has some 150,000 inhabitants and Alençon 35,000.

François Cosserat, a city councilor, accuses the national railroad company and successive governments in Paris of planning a rail net-work that favors a handful of leading cities but neglects the rest of the country. Lille and Strasbourg are the only cities in the northern half of France that will benefit while cities like Rouen, Metz and Nancy are not regarded as valid focal points on a European scale, be says.

In a gesture to appease Amiens, the government recently confirmed plans for a second TGV line leading past Amiens straight to the Channel Tunnel to be built later. But leaders of the Amiens campaign argue that by the time this line is built, if ever, new traffic patterns will have been consolidated and Amiens's loss will be permanent. They add that the new through-line will not give them the links with other regions and Northern Europe that they

This view is not shared by Gilles de Robien, the centrist candidate for mayor, who thinks the city now should concentrate on making the most of the promise of a second line. The issue may decide the municipal election early next

Bourg-en-Bresse, the town near Lyon where both the TGV and the superhighway branch off toward Geneva and the French Alps, is cited as the example of a prime beneficiary of the fast trains. The town and its region have one of the lowest unemployment rates in

But according to Daniel Veylon, an assistant to the mayor, the town has been able to make most of the opportunity only because it had all railroads, a good infrastructure, hotels and other facilities. "You have to be ready for it,"

The notion that the TGV is an asset only to economically strong regions and cities, and a possible danger to others, seems to be borne dut by an independent study made by members of the National Committee for Scientific Research at the University of Lyon. The study warns that the TGV can be a double-edged sword — bringing benefits to strong regions but drawing jobs and investments away from their less developed neighbors.

The more big cities are linked to the network, the more badly hurt economically and culturally are those that do not get it, said the director of the study, François Plassard, apparently confirming some of the worst fears of

The study found that the cheap fares of the TGV have made French business "more democratic" by inducing companies to send lowerranking employees on trips that had been reserved to top executives in the era of air travel. More and more husiness travelers between Paris and the provinces return the same day, and some hotels and restaurants are suffering as a result. Owners of country houses were found to make more frequent trips.

"In 20 years perhaps the TGV will revolutionize the social and economic structures of France but it hasn't happened yet," said Mr.

At the offices of the state-owned railway company, officials take a hard-nosed view of the problem of selecting routes.

The TGV is meant for distances above 300 kilometers, a planning executive said, adding: We are a commercial company. Our first priority is profitability rather than economic development. We respect the potential of a region; we don't build trains into the desert."

The line to Lyon is operating at an annual profit of about 15 percent — double the rate of a profitable conventional line — and profits to London "will be very, very good with the

HENRY TANNER is on the staff of the Inter-

## National Front Suffers Reversals After Boost in Presidential Poll

By Julian Nundy

ARIS - If the French needed a reminder that anti-Semitism was still alive, it was on Nov. 10, the 50th anniversary of Nazi Germany's Kristallnacht, that the message was delivered.

As synagogues held memorial services to mark the day that, in 1938, Jewish-owned homes, stores and businesses were smashed and the Star of David and the word Jude were daubed on 30 Jewishowned stores in Paris's Sentier district, known for its ready-to-wear workshops and wholesalers. The incident, blamed hy police

on two neo-Nazi groups, was one in a series of examples of extremist behavior that have troubled the French scene in recent months.

They have coincided with a dramatic decline in the fortunes of the far right National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen, a party that started the year with 34 deputies in the National Assembly and now has

Some analysts say they fear that, trounced on the conventional political stage, the extreme right is slipping into a marginal role.
The National Front, whose

anti-immigration stance brings frequent charges of racism from its opponents, looked at one point this year as though it might become a political power-broker before a string of reversals prompted a rapid fall.

In April, Mr. Le Pen took 14.4 percent of the vote in the first round of the presidential elections, far ahead of any opinion poll pre-

The result made it look for a while as though the conservative politicians would be tempted to seek electoral alliances with Mr. Le Pen and espouse some of the National Front's aims.

Pulling in 28 percent of the presidential vote in Marseille, Mr. Le Pen ran for election in the city in the parliamentary poll that fol-Before the second run-off round

of voting, the conservative parties in Marseille entered into a pact with the National Front to fight off the left, a tactic that lent weight to some of the fears sparked by Mr. Le Pen's presidential showing.

However, with the end of a short-lived experiment in proportional representation, Mr. Le Pen and all but one of his colleagues from the old parliament lost the And the only deputy to be re-

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turned on the National Front ticket, Yann Piat, was expelled from the party in October after she had attacked Mr. Le Pen for his "dormitory humor" and then refused to follow the front's instructions in a parliamentary vote.

Mrs. Piat was one of three major figures in the front to leave after Mr. Le Pen provoked a controversy with a play on words that recalled the Nazi gas chambers.

Attacking Michel Durafour, the centrist public service minister, for remarks he had made about the party, Mr. Le Pen shouted the words "Durajour crêmatoire" at a rally in September, a play on four crématoire, or crematory oven.

The incident prompted the Gaullist Rally for the Republic, led by former Prime Minister Jacques Chirae, to declare that it



Jean-Marie Le Pen

would never contemplate alliances

with the front At the same time, Mrs. Piat ehastized her party president for his comments.

Two other front leaders, Francois Bachelot, a doctor and former deputy, and Pascal Arrighi, the party chief in Marseille, were expelled for similar criticism.

The party's leadership was further weakened in early November, against the showing of Martin Scorsese's "The Last Temptation of Christ" in French movie theaters took a violent turn and at least one senior member of the National Front was implicated in

On Oct. 22, 13 moviegoers were injured in a fire started in one of two Paris theaters showing the

Police, who made several ar-

Some analysts fear that, trounced on the political stage, the far right is slipping into a marginal role.

when Jean-Pierre Stirbois, the front's 44-year-old secretary general, died in a car accident.

Mr. Stirbois, a fiery orator and one of the movement's hardliners. had dismissed his three colleagues "disappointed opportunists" who had turned against Mr. Le Pen once the party's fortunes had

begun to deteriorate. Mr. Stirbois's funeral was conducted in Latin by traditionalist Roman Catholic priests. Many French traditionalists, some of whom have followed Archhishop Marcel Lefebvre in his schism with Rome, make little secret of

their support for Mr. Le Pen's par-Earlier, Catholic protests

rests, later said they had found in the home of a National Front member of the European Parliament. Romain Marie, copies of unsigned documents telling the alleged perpetrators how to behave if arrested.

It was Mr. Marie who, during the National Front leadership meeting that expelled Mrs. Piat, declared, according to French press reports: "The Jewish lohhy wants to become master of the world. We have to crush the Jewish, freemasons' and media lob-

According to Dr. Bachelot, this remark was indicative of a new line that the National Front has decided to adopt.

Dr. Bachelot charged that Mr. Le Pen's play on Mr. Durafour's name was not "a slip of the tongue

hot part of a strategy."
In meetings before his expulsion, he said, attacks on the three lobbies had been advocated as a means of reinvigorating the National Front.

"The reasoning is the following." Dr. Bachelot said. "The National Front's enemies are those who support the 'anti-France,' those who have always decried the nanonal right. The 'anti-France,' according to this analysis, is made up of the lohhies of the press. freemasons and Jews. The National Front from now on will be dealing with this subject constantly."

Mr. Le Pen, who is quick to issue writs for libel against those who accuse him of racism, denied any such intentions at a National

Front rally. It was, he charged, the work of those who wanted to "pit the Jew-ish community against the National Front and against the idea of the nation."

He added that his foes wanted to make the Jewish community believe that it is persecuted, to start a fight against French patriots. This, in turn, would make it look as though the Jewish community is not patriotic."

Whatever Mr. Le Pen's explanations, articles in journals sympathetic to the National Front have given its opponents further material to justify charges of anti-Semi-

National-Hebdo, the National Front weekly, has referred in re-cent weeks to "Jewisb racists" that, it said, French justice authorities were afraid of prosecuting and to "anti-Goy racism."

Where the Nazis forced Jews to signal their difference by wearing a star," a commentary in Na-tional-Hebdo said, "the Jews, on the contrary, want to stop non-Jews from proclaiming their iden-

The article, as it appeared, was unsigned. It was later claimed by the weekly's news editor, Serge de Beketch, who, in response to press criticism, wrote in a later issue: "It used to he that a racist was someone who profaned a Jewish cemetery. Now a racist is someone who accuses of racism a Jew who has profaned a Christian tomh."

Another writer, François Brigneau, describing unflattering com-mentaries on Mr. Stirbois's political career after his death, called one journalist "an assimilated Jew with centrist tendencies" and another "a less assimilated Jew of Socialist tendencies."

In an editorial that was peppered with stronger epithets and that has since earned him a libel suit, Mr. Brigneau described the two journalists' assessments of Mr. Stirbois as "the last (Kosher) spit" that the National Front leader would receive.

in the following issue of the weekly, Mr. Brigneau tonched on the theme of the three lobbies raised by Dr. Bachelot in a discussion of the role of the late Pierre Mendès-France, a Socialist prime minister in the 1950s. "Mendès had everything to suc-

ceed," Mr. Brigneau wrote. "He was lewish and, even better, was a mixture of Sephardi and Ashkenazi. He was a freemason, an important freemason. ... He had a young, ambitious and talented ournalistic team at his disposal."

Nurses in Paris in one of many demonstrations this fall for better pay and conditions.

## Rocard Holds Firm on Austerity

Continued from page 7

remembered by the French, was prime minister for only nine months in 1954. Mr. Rocard, 58, who has presidential ambitions, will need to remain considerably longer 10 establish his leadership

Among his opponents, Gérard Longuet, a leader of the conserva-nve wing of the center-right Union for French Democracy and a former minister, dismissed the prime minister as a man "capable of tearing up a winning lottery ticket."

Mr. Rocard has proclaimed himself largely unmoved by such criti-

The media want public life to be transformed into a wrestling bout," he said recently. "It would be the most serious of weaknesses 10 drift into that and eventually to be unable to govern." If Mr. Rocard can continue to

govern with some equanimity, it is also because his foes are in disarray, exhausted by a series of sethacks at the polls, divided on their future strategy and unable to pre-sent a credible alternative for the moment. The main element has been a

growing rift between the centrists and conservatives who have been in an often uneasy coalition against the left since Charles de Gaulle founded the current Fifth Republic The presidential elections last

May ended two years of cohabitanon in which a conservative government led by Prime Minister Jacques Chirae, the leader of the Gaullist Rally for the Republic, had run the country under the Socialist head of state

Mr. Mitterrand beat Mr. Chirac convincingly in the vote and then munists in parliament, holding to a sought to compound his victory by pledge "not to mix our votes with declaring a willingness to work those of the right," abstained to with the center, by implication with casure the bill's passage on Nov. Mr. Chirac's allies.

Once named prime minister, Mr.

government, although several min-isters were named from outside third-placed centrist candidate in wishes for France in the following professional politics, and is still far the presidential elections.

support from others. group, setting themselves apart chew systematic opposition. from the more conservative members of their own formation. On occasion, they have voted differ-ently from their colleagues. Perhaps the most telling example

from gaining regular parliamentary

of the differences on the right came with the New Caledonia referendum, which instituted a 10-year process that will lead to self-determination in the territory.

The Gaullists, going against the wishes of Jacques Lafleur, the head of their New Caledonian associate party, called for a boycott. Both conservatives and centrists

in the Union for French Democracy, like the Socialists, called for a yes," while the far right National Front called on its supporters to vote against the measures. In the event, almost 80 percent of those who did vote supported the

government, but the abstention rate was so high that the impact of the poll was severely undermined, particularly as the majority of European settlers in the territory voted "no." Mr. Rocard's most important parliamentary test so far has been

the passage of his first budget. With all but the Socialists opposed to his budget, it looked as though Mr. Rocard, with only 276 seats in the 577-seat assembly, would have to resort to a constitutional device that would have made the hudger an issue of confidence.

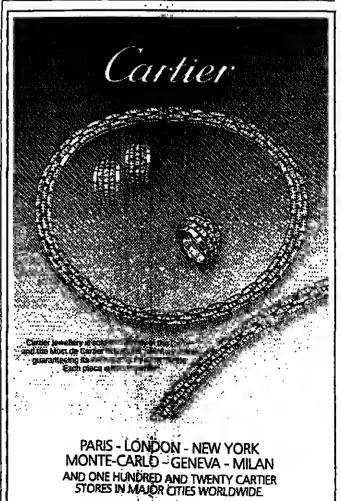
In the end, however, the 27 Com-

In the wings, making little secret Rocard attracted only three well- of his desire to profit from all the known centrist politicians into his currents of modern French politi-

A former economics professor A former economics professor "The grand design is simple: a who was prime minister for five fair distribution of the fruits of our But the prospect of an influential years until Mr. Mitterrand's first. role prompted the 40 centrist Naterm began in 1981, he said this effective social protection. a tional Assembly deputies in the month that he hoped the situation France that is just and reconciled Union for French Democracy to would produce a "responsible and to the service of world peace and form their own parliamentary autonomous force" that would es-

> As for Mr. Rocard, accused of running the country from day to JULIAN NUNDY is on the staff of day with no long-term project, he the International Herald Tribune.

growth, a better education system.



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#### **EUROBONDS**

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1988

### **Money Managers Prefer Underweighting in Dollars**

By CARL GEWIRTZ

ARIS — Most professional money managers in the major financial centers use the phrase "underweighted in dollars" to describe their current portfolio strategy, despite sharp differences of opinion about the advantage of holding stocks rather than bonds. Interviews with portfolio managers of six nationalities — American, British, French, German, Japanese and Swiss — showed that the only strategists who were very positive about the dollar were those working for the

U.S. investment bank Morgan Stanley.

"The dollar looks cheap," said Michael Daley, vice president of Morgan Stanley Asset Management in London. Accordingly, he advises that 48 percent of money invested in bonds should go into

All the other

managers say

their strategy

is to "underweight

dollar instruments. Overall, Morgan Stanley advises that 35 percent of total investments go into bonds and 60 percent into stocks, with the remainder in cash.

Michael Cowan, an equities strategist at Morgan, said he would put 45 percent of the

the dollar." equity investment into U.S. But all the other managers, regardless of their differing views on the ments of stocks versus bonds, say their current strategy is

The positions range from "slightly underweight" at Nomura Investment Management Co. and Lazard Brothers to "substan-tially underweight" at Banque Julius Baer, Banque Paribas and

Capital Management, a unit of Deutsche Bank, Bernd Appenzeller, chief investment officer of Capital Management, said he had hedged his underweight position in the dollar by buying dollar call options. That way, for a minimum investment, he feels protected against the possibility that the dollar will suddenly recover sharply on the foreign exchange

Nobumitsu Kagami, executive managing director at Nomura in Tokyo, said, "Short-term, there may be some further dollar weakness." But taking a longer view, he added that "12 months from now, we'll see little change" from the current dollar/yen

This contrasts sharply with the view at Banque Baer, where Leo Loretan, a senior vice president, said he feared that "over the next nine months, we could see another 10 percent decline" in the dollar's value. As a result, the Zurich bank is now reducing its exposure, cutting dollar-bond holdings to 25 percent from 30 percent recently and 40 percent last May. (The accompanying table on Page 12 shows how current portfolio recommendations compare with those made in earlier surveys in May and February of this year.) of this year.)

N ADDITION to holding divergent views on the future of the dollar, money managers are far apart on how they would divide assets between stocks and bonds. An extreme position is held by Alain Leclerc, managing director of Paribas Asset Management, who puts 85 percent of his portfolio in stocks, with the bulk of those in Europe. In all three surveys, Paribas has consistently been the most heavily invested in stocks, but not to such an extreme as to eliminate bond investments.

"We anticipate a very positive year for equities," Mr. Leclerc said. "We see economies still moving shead all around the world, with some decrease in speed in the United States and some stabilization in Japan." With price/earnings ratios in all the major markets outside Japan still 30 to 50 percent below the levels held before the October 1987 collapse in global equities, Mr. Leclerc said he thought that increased corporate profitability

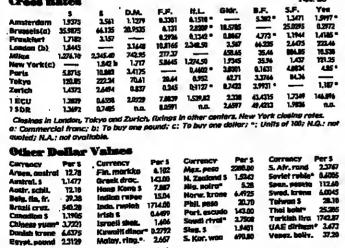
would translate into higher stock prices Assuming no increase in inflation, which Mr. Leclerc acknowledges is a risk, he said that "long-term interest rates may decline, a development which would benefit equity markets more than fixed-income markets." That is because the money that fled stock markets last year is still in cash or short-term instruments. When this "huge reservoir of liquidity returns" to equity markets, it could dramatically lift stock prices.

Thus, "for growth portfolios, zero investment in bonds," he said, "For more cautious investors, 35 percent for bonds." "Obviously, this is a scenario that has got to be watched carefully," he added. That is why Paribas chooses only stocks of large companies. "We want liquidity, to be able to jump out if

He recommends that 53 percent of the stock purchases be made in European companies, with the most heavy concentration in France and Britain. He favors food companies, such as BSN in France and SME in Italy: and financial services concerns, such as Société Générale in France, Bayerishe Vereinsbank in West Germany, Aegon insurance in the Netherlands, Sun Life and Abbey Life in Britain. Because he sees "some dollar weakness, but not dramatic," Mr.

Leclerc is more heavily invested in Japan and the Pacific basin See PORTFOLIO, Page 12

### **Currency Rates**



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### Last Week's Markets All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Im	exes.			Money Rates	Nev. 25	Nov. 1
Voited States	Nov. 25	Nov. 18	Cp,as	United States		642
OJ Indus.	2074.68	206247	+ 0.59 %	Discount rate	6V2	
Da mili	182.37	181.72		Federal funds rate	872	814
OJ Trans.	907.72	894.71		Prime rate	10.00	10.00
\$ & P 100	253.68	257.80	+ 0.35 %	Japan		
S & P 500	267.23	266,45	+ 0.29 %	Oiscount	2V2	242
5 & P Ind	307.64	303.36	+ 1.41 %	Call money	311/16	344
NYSE CP	150.63	150.18	+ 0.30 %	3-month interbank	476	4 5/16
<u>Britsia</u>				West Germany		
FISE 100	1,794,70		— L57 %	Lombard	5.00	5.00
FT 30	1462.60	1,489.00	— t.77 %		465	4.45
Japan				Call money 3-manin interbank	4.90	4.90
Nikkei 225 2	7,406.65	29,180,20	+ 0.78 %	Britain		
West Germony	-			Bank base rate	13.00	12.00
Commerzok	1,588,40	1,592.30	0.24%	Call maney	1270	1174
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### European Economy Shows New Life

### Low Inflation, Strong Investment Make Growth the Best in a Decade

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service

PARIS — Western Europe's economy is growing at its fastest rate in a decade, and many economists predict that next year it will grow

faster than the U.S. economy.

Europeans are so heartened by their robust 3.5 percent growth rate that they have stopped talking about Eurosclerosis, the slow-growth malady that was said to be pulling down the Continent's economy. From 1973 to 1985 the European economy grew at an average annual rate of about 1.9 percent and generally lagged far behind growth in the United States.

"The economic situation is the best it has been the whole decade," said Peter Pietsch, senior economist with Commerzbank in Frankfurt. "We believe the economic strength will continue right into

Business executives have enjoyed a surprising surge of confidence on the basis of booming corporate profits, low inflation, strong world trade and hopes of greater East-West commerce. The prospect of a barrier-free market when the European Community drops all of its internal barriers by the end of 1992 has also brightened their

But even with its higher growth rate, Enrope is making little progress in reducing its unemployment rate of nearly 11 percent. Many economists say this figure is not likely to drop unless Europe can push its annual growth rate up to 4 percent or more, and that will

Some government officials, most notably those in Britain, are already saying that their economies are growing so fast that inflation

If the European economy grows as predicted in 1989, unemployment will fall only "by one-quarter of a percent or so," said Jacques
Dreze, an economics professor at the Catholie University of Louvain-la-Neuve in Belgium. "At that rate it would take 15 years to get
unemployment down to a satisfactory level."

Joblessness in Europe has hovered above 10 percent for five years because of slow growth, low investment and plant shutdowns in

basic industries such as steel. Long-term unemployment has become a severe problem: About two-fifths of Europe's 19 million jobless have been out of work for a year or more. And many of these long-term jobless do not have the

skills for the new service jobs being created.

"What Europe desperately needs is more investment in skilled manpower," said David Mars, an economist with Warburg Securities in London.

For Europeans, another piece of bad news is the weak dollar, which will make it harder for Europe to sell its goods to the United States. Beyond that, they fear that the recent decline of the dollar might turn into a rout that could shake up the financial markets, push up interest rates and undermine Europe's economic health. "The major problem at the moment is the dollar," Mr. Pietsch said. "There's a fear that the dollar could come down again substan-

Like the American economy, the European is growing far faster than experts were predicting after the stock markets collapsed in October 1987.

Last December, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development projected that the European economy would grow by a sluggish 1.75 percent this year. In June the Paris-based organization revised its estimate to 2.5 percent.

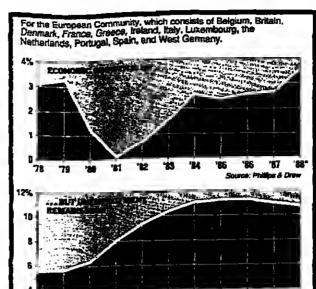
Now economists are estimating that Europe's economy will grow

close to 3.5 percent this year and about 2.5 percent in 1989.

There was a lot more momentum going into the crash than people realized," said Paul Cockle, an economist with DRI Europe. "You

have to go back to the 1960s to find growth rate trends like these in One thing that surprised many economists is the sharp acceleration in European growth even after five years of an economic

Meinhardt Miegel, director of the Institute for Economic and Social Research in Bonn, said companies did not have to expand their productive capacity to meet demand during the first few years of the recovery.



But when that growth lasted for five or six years, businessmen started to foresee a shortage of capacity." he said.

As a result, capital investment in France is expected to spurt by 7 percent this year, compared with an average annual increase of 0.2 percent over the previous decade.

In West Germany, investment is expected to rise by 6 percent, compared with an average of 1.5 percent during the past 10 years. in the mid-1980s many European companies were putting their cash in financial instruments rather than productive investments like plant and equipment because paper investments offered higher

Last year's stock crash, however, caused some executives to rethink that policy. And the lower interest rates and looser monetary policy that followed the crash made productive investments more

"Keynes talked about the animal spirits of businessmen," said Warren Oliver, an economist with Phillips & Drew, a London brokerage house. "This is one of those times one is forced to sympathize with that view."

He said that some time in 1987 business confidence suddenly blossomed in Europe. Oil prices fell, wage gains remained moderate and corporate profits returned to levels of the 1960s. In addition, increased trade with Eastern Europe seemed likely and the recovery

from the 1982 recession was continuing.

All this helped increase productivity, which allowed for increases in profits and real earnings. And this, in turn, increased demand and

We're in a virtuous circle that has replaced a vicious circle," said Mr. Mars of Warburg Securities.

In Britain, especially, and to a lesser degree in France, Italy, West Germany and Spain, growth and investment have been encouraged by government policies that reduced taxes and regulations. What is more, after years of restructuring through mergers, joint ventures and corporate streamlining, many companies linally feel ready to push ahead with investments.

Perhaps the most surprising economic news is the performance of

The largest European economy is well on its way toward registering growth of more than 3.5 percent this year, a development that has silenced the many critics who have arged it to grow faster.

American officials have long urged West Germany - and all of Western Europe - to grow faster to help keep American factories

busy in the event that the United States reduced consumption and its budget delicit. "We now have the conditions so that Europe can take over some of

See EUROPE, Page 13

## **U.S. Tool Orders Posted 19.5%** Fall in October

By Kurt Eichenwald New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Continuing a decline that began in September, orders for U.S.-made machine tools dropped 19.5 percent in October, according to a report sched-uled for release Monday by the industry's trade association.

The monthly figure on orders was also 1.2 percent less than what it was in October 1987. Still, tool orders for the first 10 months of the year have reached \$2.99 billion, 72 percent higher than during the comparable period in 1987, the As-sociation for Manufacturing Technology said in its monthly report.

Industry experts said that they were disappointed in the October results, considering that there had been a substantial increase in exports. Nevertheless, they said, the continued decline did not signal an end to the industry's recovery, but the effect of a general economic slowdown earlier in the year,

"It's a bit of a disappointing number," said Eli S. Lustgarten, a machinery analyst for PaineWebber Inc. "It appears that the effect of a slowing economy over the summer had the manufacturers tap the breaks on their capital expendi-

Analysis had expected the level of orders to rise after the industry's technology show was held in Chicago in September, Buyers have tradi-tionally delayed purchases until they have inspected the latest equipment at the show, But the number of orders climbed in the month before the show, and dropped afterward.

"You've definitely got a reverse pattern this year," Mr. Lustgarten

Machine tools are power-driven devices that cut or shape metal parts used in appliances and vehicles. Economists consider their sales to be an important indicator of capital spending by the makers of such large metal products as automobiles and airplanes. The strength in machine-tool orders reflects strength in such industrial

James A. Gray, president of the Virginia-based association, said be was encouraged by the year-to-year arisons.

"We are very pleased with the machine tool order picture for 1988." Mr. Gray said.

omy in the next six months," said Fabian Linden, executive director

of the Conference Board's consum-

er research center. "They're a little

more cautious in what they think

He added that many manufac-turers were closely scrutinizing the actions by George Bush, the presi-dent-elect, to determine what effect the new administration's economic

policies might have on the industry. "Manufacturers both here and abroad are now watchful, waiting to see what steps the incoming ad-ministration will be taking to keep our economy on the strong course set over the last eight years," Mr.

Gray said. Mr. Gray added that orders from foreign customers remained strong. While foreign orders slipped in Oc-tober to \$23 million, down 2.5 percent from the previous month, the figure was more than 11 percent above the results posted in Octo-

Foreign orders in October for metal-cutting machine tools, including boring mills and lathes, were 19.2 percent higher than the previous month. The total orders for metal-cutting machine tools were \$217.3 million, an 18.5 per-

The orders for metal-forming equipment fell in both domestic and foreign markets. Total orders in October for the metal-forming equipment reached \$46.85 million. down 24.1 percent from Septem-

### Dollar Seen Steady Until **End of Year**

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - Indications that OPEC was prepared to lower oil production in an effort to drive the price of crude higher had scant effect last week on the foreign-ex-change market, and is unlikely to have much effect this week either, dealers reported.

Currency dealers expressed considerable skepticism about the ability of the Organization of Peroleum Exporting Countries to maintain discipline on restricting output. In addition to the likely increase in production to make up for any shortfall from countries not in the cartel, such as Mexico and Britain, analysts troted that the large level of oil supplies around the world will prevent prices from rising significantly in the immediate future, if at all.

Barring any dramatic news in coming weeks, currency traders said they expect the dollar to remain relatively stable for the rest of the year. Banks are already beginning to withdraw from the market in preparation for the annual accounting of profits and losses.

Public expectations mirrored Dealers in all the major financial economic projections released in centers last week said they sensed a mid-November by two University decline in both the number of participants active in the foreign exchange market and in the size of the commitments by banks that were still taking positions. This is a traditional develop-

ment, and one that is reinforced by the artificial surge in the cost of money - and therefore the cost to speculate — that occurs at the end of every year as demand for cash purely for bookkeeping reasons drives up the cost of borrowing The cost of three-month Euro-

dollars last week rose 5/16 percentage point, to 9 5/16 percent on an annual basis, and the experience of past years shows the rate could easily rise a full percentage point by chasing power is expected to slow from 3.6 percent in 1988 to just

Such rate surges, however, are not guaranteed to thwart speculanon. Last year, for example, the dollar tumbled sharply throughout December and into the first days of January, when it hit lows of 1.5815 Deutsche marks and 120.45 yen.

demand that normally would be accommodated without a flutter

# Poor Harvest U.S. Consumers Suspect Bloom Is Off the Boom

### Could Spur Soviet Deal

MOSCOW - A below-target

Soviet harvest could spur U.S. and Soviet officials to reach agreement on a new grain pact when they resume talks in Moscow on Monday, foreign analysts said. The superpower grain negotia-

tions have dragged on since March in various capitals as Moscow has sought flexibility in its grain purchases in case reforms by Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet president, brought bigger harvests. But last month the Communist

Party newspaper Pravda said the Soviet grain crop would be smaller this year than in 1987, when it totaled 211 million tons. A final 1988 harvest figure has not yet been an-

"They were looking for 235 mil-lion tons and now it looks like they'll get about 200," said one agricultural analyst at a Western embassy in Moscow. "It must be a disappointment to them and it could change their attitude about this grain pact."
U.S. officials say Washington

and Moscow bave tentatively agreed on a two-year extension of the five-year pact, which expired in September. It calls for minimum annual Soviet purchases of nine million tons of U.S. grain and oil-

Trade between the United States and the Soviet Union has been guided by grain agreements for the past dozen years. Both sides generally thought it was a beneficial arrangement between the world's largest grain exporter and biggest

The United States, concerned to help its farmers, wanted Moscow to agree to a bigger minimum annual volume of grain purchases. Washington sought another five-year pact to guarantee long-term sales for large U.S. grain surpluses.

But Mr. Gorbachev has sought to increase grain output as one way to tackle the country's serious food supply problem

ment out of this week's talks could mean lower grain prices at the Chicago Board of Trade and other grain exchanges, traders said.

ish," he said.

### By Richard Morin

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Americans harbor growing doubts that the six-year U.S. economic expansion will continue much longer, according to recent polis.

Results from a closely watched Michigan survey of consumer attitudes, and a similar survey conducted by the Conference Board, a New York-based organization. show that although the benefits of the economic expansion have been both deep and wide, there are new

concerns that it will end soon.
"It's like consumers are saying that they don't expect things to get a whole lot better," said Richard Curtin, director of the survey of consumer attitudes at the University of Michigan, "But they also feel that things won't get worse.

"After six years of expansion, that's not necessarily a bad attitude to have," be added.

According to the latest Michigan quarterly survey of consumer attitudes, nearly half of all American families are financially better off now than they were a year ago. That's the largest proportion to report such improvement since the early 1970s, Mr. Curtin said. And nearly two out of five -38 percent -said they expected their personal finances to improve during the next

12 months. But half of the respondents said they expected no changes in their personal finances in the coming ear, and 9 percent anticipated that their finances would worsen.

Public attitudes toward the econonly are closely monitored by U.S. economists. That is because consumer views regarding the future health and direction of the economy have been surprisingly pre-

scient, in part because personal sumers' overall financial bealth is perceptions motivate spending de-sulfering. cisions that, in turn, push the economy higher or pull it down.

"There has been a remarkably creasing at 10 percent," Mr. Curtin close correspondence between consaid, "consumers would prefer sumers' actual expectations and wages increasing at 5 percent and subsequent changes in a wide range inflation at 3 percent, even though of economy measures, including they would be doing 3 percent betthe inflation, unemployment and ter in terms of real income growth interest rates," Mr. Curtin said.

There was good news for mer-

'It's like consumers are saying that they don't expect things to get a whole lot better.' Richard Cartin, survey director.

Christmas buying season: Three er than others in times of high inflaout of four respondents said now was a good time to buy appliances, furniture and home electronics. More than three out of five said it was a good time to purchase a vehicle, and seven out of 10 said it was a favorable time to buy a house. On the down side, more than

two-thirds of the respondents foresaw climbing interest rates, and most thought inflation would rise above 5 percent. "Consumers were increasingly concerned about rising inflation

and interest rates," Mr. Curtin said, "and these represent a serious threat to maintaining future consumer confidence." Researchers bave discovered

that the public clearly prefers times month, the second such decline in of low inflation and gradually increasing wages to times of high in-flation and big wage increases. So strong is this preference that consumer confidence has increased in times of low inflation even as con-

chants as the country enters the gues. Prices of some goods rise fasttion, forcing people to adjust their spending patterns. People also become uncertain about their ability to make and follow through on financial plans Additional evidence of growing

"Even if you had wages increas-

ing at 15 percent and inflation in-

in the first situation."

consumer concerns about the economy came just last month. Michigan's monthly sounding of consumer sentiment found that the key measure of consumer confidence had actually declined slightly, further evidence of a growing public realization that the bloom is off the

Another group that monitors public attitudes toward the economy, the Conference Board, reported Friday that it found a slight drop in consumer confidence this

"All of the loss we experienced is due to a decline in consumer expectations about the state of the econ- to be felt.

of Michigan economists, Saul Hy-mans and Janet Wolfe. The projections were far from bad: The economiss predicted That is not a naive view, he arcontinued growth, but at a sharply reduced rate during the next two years. Their economic model of the national economy predicted that the increase in the real gross na-

uonal product will fall nearly I full percentage point in 1989, from an estimated annual growth rate of 3.8 percent this year, will and drop further to 2.4 percent in 1990. Mr. Hymans and Ms. Wolfe predict an even steeper drop in the rate of increase in real disposable income during the next two years. Annual growth in consumer pur-

The political implications are obvious. In times of peace, pocketbook issues largely elect presidents, and changes in the nation's eco-nomic vitality can save or sink administrations.

7/10s of a point in 1990.

Today, the economy appears prepared to give President-elect George Bush a brief honeymoon. Mr. Hymans and Ms. Wolfe predicted. Public perceptions of the economy likely will become slightly less positive in the coming months, as growth slows and the delayed impact of the U.S. drought begins

Currency traders warn that the year-end period can be especially volatile as major participants temporarily withdraw from trading. That leaves a void where only a few large transactions - not speculative trading, but true commercial

See DOLLAR, Page 12

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Failure to produce a new agree-

"If we come in Monday and they are over there and talking about signing Tuesday or Wednesday, the market probably will give them a grace period," said Vic Lespinasse, a Chicago grains trader. But failure to sign a deal "could be very bear-

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Tel: +46 31 85 60 00. Fax: +46 31 12 67 35. Telex 2530 Elof Hansson problems, bankers said. Under-

fees range up to 15 basis points.

amounts of 25 basis points.

### Beazer Sets \$2.3 Billion Loan Restructuring

By Carl Gewirtz

nal Herald Tribune PARIS — A large and compli-cated \$2.3 billion loan was syndicated on the international credit market last week for Beazer PLC, a British home building and contracting group.

The loan does not represent an iocrease io indebtedness for Beazer, but rather a restructuring of its debt outstanding to include the off-balance sheet financing for last summer's leveraged buyout of Koppers Inc., a U.S. construction materials company.

Integrating Koppers into the group as a subsidiary of Beazer is ments. expected to result in a \$25 million annual saving on interest charges and improve the group's cash flow.

The syndicated credit is evenly split between a seven-year term loan, on which interest is set at 1% percentage points over the London interbank offered rate, and a fiveyear revolving credit bearing a margin of 1% percentage points over Libor.

The \$1.15 billion revolving credit reduces to \$750 million no later than next September.

The interest charges on both portions are subject to reduction as Beazer slims its net liabilities — or gearing ratio - or increases cash

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flow relative to interest expenses — California-based cable television West German subsidiary, NL Interest coverage.

The massis on both assistance of the company, is seeking a \$75 million, dustries Deutschland. The seven-

The margin on both portions of the credit drops to 1 percentage point over Libor if the gearing ratio

falls to 100 percent or interest cover exceeds two and a half times actual payments. The margin falls to % percentage point over Libor at a gearing ratio of 75 percent and interest coverage of three times payments, and to 1/2 percentage point over Libor if the gearing ratio falls to 50 percent and interest cover rises to three and a half times pay-

Even without these improvements, the 1% percentage-points margin on the revolving credit can drop to 1½ percentage points when an established level of asset disposals has been achieved. Front-end fees range from 571/2

basis points for banks underwriting \$125 million to 171/2 basis points for banks underwriting \$25 million. Beazer will also pay a commit-ment fee on any undrawn portions

Citibank is arranging the loan and will hold meetings with potential lenders and the company management on Dec. 2 in London and on Dec. 5 in New York.

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seven-year loan that also has reduc-ing margins — from 87½ basis points over Libor at the outset to 67½ basis points over Libor at the 67½ basis points over Libor at the 67½ basis points over Libor at 621/2 basis points — as interest cov-INTERNATIONAL CREDIT crage improves. If less than half the loan is

drawn, the commitment fee on the unused part will be 371/2 basis points. If more than half is used, the commitment fee drops to 25 basis points. Fees to underwriters range up to 15 basis points.

Brascan of Canada appointed Chemical Bank to arrange a \$500 million, 10-year loan paying interest of 4 percentage point over Libor, a level many bankers said was too low for such a long maturity.

The company has the option to turn the loan into subordinated debt, in which case the interest margin rises to 1 percentage point over Libor. In addition, Brascan has made assurances that marketmakers will trade the subordinated debentures for at least six months. During that time, the company as-sures loan holders that they can sell the debt at no loss to market makers by promising to make up any discount the seller is obliged to ac-

States is guaranteeing a loan to its

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**DOLLAR:** Calm Likely to Prevail

Traders see two main risks to the trend, dealers said, could cause the

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**Bond Prices** Decline On

Interest starts at 371/2 basis By H.J. Maidenberg points over Libor for the first two years, rising to 50 basis points dur-

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Treasury bond ing the next three years and then to 62½ basis points in the final two The generous margin reflects the relatively small size of the company and its past history of financial

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Dealers described Friday's trad-Sparebanken of Norway has apinted Manufacturers Hanover Trust to arrange a three-year loan of 40 million Deutsche marks. The interest margin is set at 35 basis points over Libor and front-end weekend

In Asia, the Industrial Finance Corp. of India is seeking a sevenyear loan of 20 billion yea. Interest is set at 25 basis points over Libor and front-end fees range up to 50 basis points. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India is reported to be asking for bids on a loan of

The news from the Vienna OPEC meeting caused long-term bond prices to drop almost a point, or \$10 for each \$1,000 of face value,

The reason is that the spread between the discount rate, 61/2 percent, and the funds rate, 8% percent, is considered too wide. Early last Augost, a similar spread rate, by half a percentage point.

At the unofficial close, the discount rate on Treasury 90-day bills

will be neutral, or not so convincing to raise speculators out of their

ly bow much of a differential is needed to make the dollar attractive to foreigners.

# **OPEC** News

prices were marked down sharply last week in New York on reports of a tentative agreement by the

members of the Organization of writers are offered a front-end fee Petroleum Exporting Countries to adhere to reduced production quoof up to 18% basis points and a commitment fee on unused

> ing as light, however, because most participants normally treat Thanksgiving Day, which was on Thursday, as the start of a four-day The market closed Friday at 1 P.M.

"Whether the shortened trading sion exaggerated the declines, or whether the price-cutting would have been more severe in a normal day is debatable," said Peter J. Greenbaum, associate economist at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. The OPEC news was "decidedly bearish" for the fixed-income market, he said.

Federal funds, the basic lending (Continued from first finance page) forestall further improvement in can cause large swings in exchange the trade deficit. Last month's emrate that domestic banks charge rates.
The dollar currently is at 1.7170
DM and 121.25 yen, and it is near levels that are stable and rolled financial markets. But analysts are still divided each other for temporary loans, held steady at 8% percent.

Because the funds rate has tradlevels that are widely deemed to be important resistance points — 1.70 growing.

Confirmation of the October ed at this level in recent weeks, more credit market analysts are expecting a rise in the Fed's discount

anticipated calm at the end of the dollar to surge on the expectation year: the U.S. employment data for that the Federal Reserve Board will November, which is to be reported increase the discount rate to stifle on Friday; and the October trade the rate of expansion. Higher interfigures, which are due Dec. 14. est rates would enhance the attrac-The employment data should tion for foreigners to invest in dolsparked an increase in the discoun clarify whether U.S. economic lar securities. In contrast, if the growth is surging at a pace likely to jobless data supports the view of an fuel inflationary pressures and economy already slowing, eliminat-

was up four basis points, to 8.03 percent. Rates on the companion six-month bills rose five basis points, to 8.13 percent.

For longer Treasury maturities, the oew 8% percent Treasury notes of 1990 were offered at 99 26/32, to en the dollar, since it would tend to yield 8.98 percent at the close. The bellwether long bonds, the 9 per-cent issue of 2018, finished with a yield of 9.17 percent. The long bood closed at 99 9/32, down At best, both ecocomic reports 22/32 on the day.

expected year-end torpor. That could get the foreign market into the new year with rates at about current levels.

ing the need to raise rates, the dol-

Equally important is the next

monthly trade report. A larger U.S.

deficit would be expected to weak-

confirm the already widespread

fears that this year's trade improve-

ment is running out of steam and oeeds a further dollar devaluation

to curb imports and spur exports.

lar could resume its decline.

No one can say for certain exact-

### New International Bond Issues Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Coup. Price FIXED-COUPON 98.88 Noncollable, Fees 176%, (Swiss Bank Corp. Int L) 9½ 101% Australian Wheat Board -- Noncollable. Fees 195%. Denominations \$10,000. (88) Int'L 1993 914 1011/4 Industrial Bank of 1996 9% 101.60 99.75 Noncollable. Fees 1%%. Poyable in January, (Bank of Tokyo Public Corp. 1990 91/2 100,825 99.58 Noncolloble, Fees 1/1/4. (Yosnoichi Int'l Europe.) 99.78 Collable of por in 1993. Feet 13/1%. Poyable in January. Enskikka Banken 97.00 Noncollable. Fees 256%. (DG Bank.) DM 140 - 1995 6 99.00 Noncollable. Feet 2% (Westdeutsche Lan Berliner Bank Int'l Lloyds Bank 1998 11% 1011/2 Interfinance Crédit National 99.63 Nancollable, Fees 196%. (CCF.) Crédit Foncier de 1013/5 France 1995 7% 101% 99.50 Noncollable. Fees 197%, (Sanque Parillos Capital Markets.) Bank 1993 10½ 101½ 99.38 Noncollable. Fees 1W%. (Bayerische Landesbank Inf L) Bayerische Landesbank int'i C\$ 100 1989 101/2 100.85 99.35 Noncollable, Fees W/K. (Credit Suisse First Boston.) Econ Capital Federal Business 1993 - 101/ 101.80 Development Bank of Canada 1991 10% 101% 99.13 Noncolloble. Face 1966. Payable in Juneary. (CCF.) Finance for Donish Industry 1993 10% 101½ 98.50 Noncollable. Fees 17%. (Goldman Sochs Int'l.) Montreal Trustco 100.05 Noncollable. Fees 11/4%. Payable in January. (J.P. Morge 1991 11 10114 Morgan Guaranty Trust Company Union Bank of Norway **Dresdner South East** 1992 14 1011/4 99.63 Noncolloble. Fees 11/7/4. (Drescher Bonk.) 14% 101.15 99.80 Noncollable. Fees 14% (Nomera Int'l.) Bectrolux Indosuez Australia Aus\$ 65 1989 141/4 100.95 --- Noncollable. Fees 1%. (Faribos.) Skopbánk -- Noncollable. Fees 17/%. Payable in January. (BJ Int'l.) 1994 4% 101% EQUITY-LINKED 104.25 Coupon indicated at 44%. Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 25%. Terms to be set Nov. 29. 1992 open 100

PORTFOLIO: Money Managers Outline Their Investment Strategies

subishi Estate, the insurance com- high" and should decline. The same pany Tokio Marine and Toppan is true for rates in Japan and West Printing as examples. In the United Germany, which could fall almost States, he likes Merck, Philip Mor-half a percentage point "fairly ris, Reynolds Metals, International soon." Paper and John Deere.

nate but by next spring could be en years — since the current flat followed by a sharp move up."

Although U.S. stock prices "have been in the doldrums too long and there is scope for a substantial ral-

look is brighter. Dollar bonds occupy only 35 ment. "We want to be able to invest in longer-term debt at higher lio, followed by 32 percent invested in yen paper and 25 percent in you stay short" waiting for the Deutsche marks or DM-bloc as-

are "particularly attractive."

Mr. Kagami's preference for than in the United States, but he is concentrating on companies that side. Because inflation fears are life on sterling debt does not exceed have little exposure to exports. He overplayed, he said that "long-term two years. named the real estate concern MitU.S. interest rates are currently too Mr. App

The fall in interest rates would At the other extreme, is Mr. Ka-gami of Nomura. He said he doubt-ed that there would be much im-vestors.

provement in world equity markets before next spring, and until then be plans to commit only 40 percent in stocks and 55 percent to bonds.

The Taken stock markets, where there is high liquidity. But his dollar holdings are The Tokyo stock market as short-term, for a maximum four "quite promising," he said. "In the years. The yen holdings are only short-rum, the rally is likely to stag-medium-term—not exceeding sev-

ly," Mr. Kagami said he was over- only short-term fixed-income secuweighting investment in European rities. This reflects "the fear of an equities where the immediate out-increase in interest rates," said Mr. Appenzeller of Capital Manage-

sets, including the Dutch guilder His dollar holdings have an averand the European currency unit.
He said the higher yielding French this is in Treasury notes and the franc and Australian dollar bonds remainder in Europonds issued by

Mr. Appenzeller has no DM bonds in his portfolio. "We're look-ing for the best return and that's not the case with German bonds" of next year, also be reduced by a cent in May. of next year, also be restant on in10 percent withholding tax on inthe expense of British stock investthe expense of British stock invest-

"Many foreign clients cannot reclaim the tax," he said, and coupoo-washiog (selling paper to avoid being the holder of record) "is expensive." He said that "we consider guilder bonds a good sub-stitute," but Capital Management's largest and longest holding, with average maturity of four years, is in

French franc bonds. He said he expected a compound rate of return on frane bonds over the next two to three years to be some 3 percentage points higher than in West Germany. A possible revaluation of the mark against the franc "would not destroy the yield

Mr. Appenzeller said Capital Management would step up pur-chasing dollar bonds at an exchange rate of 1.65 DM. The current exchange rate is near 1.72 DML

Australian dollar and Canadian cent split favoring equities over bonds is unchanged from May. "The only big statement" in the breakdown of investment preferences, Mr. Saunders said, is the

106.50 Coupon indicated at 455%. Nancallable. Each \$5,000 note

with one worront exercisable into company's shares of on expected 29% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Dec. 2. \$400 million issued in Europe through Yamoichi let I and \$300 million issued in Asia through Nomera Merchant Banking

heavy weighting given to Japanese stocks—42 percent compared with 38 percent in May. Stock holdings in continental Europe have also inwhere relatively low yields will, as creased, to 18 percent, from 15 per-The two increases were largely at

ments by Lazard Brothers, which fell to 7 percent from 13 percent last May. U.S. stock investments are unchanged at 28 percent.

This is a very different profile from Morgan Stanley, which also devotes 60 percent of its portfolio to stocks, but concentrates overwhelmingly on U.S. shares, as it did in the two earlier surveys.

Mr. Cowan said he is investing in companies that have "reasonable" ratios of price-to-book value and price-to-cash flow but that have not been doing so well on net carn-ings. He named Petric Stores, Norfolk Southern Co., Archer Daniels Midlaod and Avnet as good

Reflecting optimism Morgan has about stocks, Mr. Daley, the bond strategist, said he expected interest rates to peak and then move lower. rent exchange rate is near 1.72 DM.

"Real rates are high and attractive," he said, and Morgan is "cauallocation at Lazard Brothers, said tiously moving to invest longer his current strategy "is basically term — 7 to 10 years — from the apartral." The 60 percent to 30 per-

# Treasury Bonds

U.S. Consumer Rates 7.51% urce : New York Times.

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A comparison in percent.	on of curr	ent and	l previous Investments. Ho	kdings	in individual countries a	re give	en
Bank	Date	Stoc	ks	Bond	8	Ot	her
<b>Baer</b> (Switzerland)	Nov.	30%	15 Switzerland, 17 Germany, 20 U.S. and Canada, 10 Netherlands, 5 France 8 U.K., 25 Japan.	45%	25 U.S., 18 Japan, 26 Germany, ECU 12, U.K. 5, France 5, Australia 4, Switzerland 5.	20% 5%	Cas
	Stay	30	e din disenten	45		20	e ac
	Feb.	35		45		10 10	Casi
Capital Mgt. (Germany)	Nov.	40	N.A.	50	22 U.S., 15 Japan, 25 France, Netherlands 11, 12 U.K., 7.5 Australia, 7.5 Canada.	10	Cas
	May	40	The state of the s	4.5	The second secon	75	
	Feb.	50	Services and the resolution	35		15	. 7.00
Lazerd Bros.	Nov.	60	28 U.S., 5 Pacific, 18 Continental Europe, 7 U.K., 42 Japan.	30	40 U.S., 20 Japan, 9 Britain 10 Canada, 3 Other, 18 Continental Europe	, 10	Cast
(Britain)	May	60		30		ii.	
	Feb.	50	*****	35		15	Casi
Paribas (France)	Nov.	85	23 U.S., 24 Far East, 58 Continental Europe.	0		10 5	Cast
	May	50		30		10	
	Feb.	55		20	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	20 5	Cas
Morgan Stanley (U.S.)	Nov.	60	45 U.S. , 4 Canada, 7 Japan, 6 Germany, 5 Netherlands, 9 U 4 Haly, 5 Australia, 15 Other.	.K.,	48 U.S., 10 Japan, 20 Germany, 5 Canada, 10 Britain, 7 Australia.	5	Cas
	Lay	4.		- 10		20	7/2
	Feb.	40		50		10	Cas
Nomura Investmen (Japan)	Nov. it	40	45 Pacific, 30 Europe, 25 U.S.	55	35 U.S., 32 Japan, 25 Germany, 5 Australia, 3 Others,	5	Car

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# Bond Issues EUROPE: Economy Shows Life The fear is that once controls the French and Italians

the American economy," said Christopher Potts, an economist with Banque Indosuez in Paris.

Still, some economists worry that West Germany's slow population growth, maze of inflexible rules and traditionally tight monetary policies will hold back growth in the rest of Europe.

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After its spurt this year, West German growth is expected to slide back to 2.5 percent next year. College or power 1993, Feet 1995, Portly St. As other European nations grow faster than West Germany, they buy more goods from Germany than Germany buys from them. This has created trade-balance

> These pressures have caused France and Italy and other trading partners of West Germany to support their currencies by raising interest rates higher than they would

problems that are putting pressure on the Italian lira and the French

Under the European Monetary System, an eight-nation system of linked currencies, member nations must act to protect their currencies if they fall too far below an average. But the European Community recently voted to end all currency

controls, and France and Italy will

soon have to remove regulations

WHATS HAPPENING ON THE LONDON STAGES READ SHERDAN MORLEY WEDNESDAY IN THE HIT'S ARTS & LEISURE SECTION

Sales in Net 100s High Law Clase Chips

The fear is that once controls are lifted, the French and Italians will invest their money in strong West German marks rather than francs and lira. Should that happen, the

franc and lira face a crisis. France and Italy have called on the West German central bank to be ready to help them support their currencies. But the Bundesbank, which does not want to put many more marks in circulation, is reluc-

"If the Bundesbank intervenes in such a situation, then it means we've moved close to European monetary union," said Francesco Giavazzi, economics professor at the University of Bologna. He said such "union" would help keep ex-change rates fixed for five years or

Such stability would help spur investment and could help lead to the formation of a single European currency - a goal of many economists and executives who complain of the inefficiencies of having so

many different currencies. If the Bundesbank does not intervene, one alternative is a realignment of the European Monetary

Many economists predict that the Detusche mark will be revalued upward next year to make French and Italian goods more competitive against West German goods.

that restrict their citizens from investing or depositing their money abroad. If there is oo realignment - and France has resisted strongly any attempts to devalue the franc -the other alternative is for Italy and France to raise interest rates to protect their currencies.

This would slow their growth rates, which would tend to push up Europe's already high unemploy-

Soles in Net 100s High Low Close Chipe

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NASDAO National Market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

based Hong Kong Index gained

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam 46.9 points to close at 1,749.84.

Turnover rose to a daily average Amsterdam stocks were fairly of 1 billion Hoog Kong dollars from 659 million Hong Kong dolbuoyant last week, with the majority of stocks recording slight gains. lars the previous week. The ANP-CBS general index rose 3.4 poiots to 272.9.

Dealers on the floor said they bad the impression the market had bottomed out, partly because the flow of shares onto the market in business family headed by Kwok Hock Nien. Trading Bond Corp. recent weeks had dried up. Institutional investors remaio inactive, so and TVB was suspended and was lurnover remains on the low side. to resume Monday.

Turnover totaled 4.875 billion guilders this past week, against 5.015 billion the previous week. The Kempen & Co. brokerage

said the market would remain nervous for the time being, as the damping effect of lower oil prices on inflation may disappear.

### Frankfurt

A consolidation phase cootinued oo the Frankfurt stock market, analysts said, as prices drifted slightly

The Commerzbank index finished the week at 1,5gg.4, down 3.9 points from the previous Friday. Volume on the eight West German exchanges totaled only 11.54 billion Deutsche marks, against 12.19 oillion DM the previous week.

BASF starred in the chemical sector, rising 7.80 DM to 281 after releasing an excellent earnings report for nine months. Ba

### Hong Kong

High Low Close Ch'96

The Hong Kong stock exchange

posted strong gains, despite a drop Friday on profit-taking. The barometer Hang Seng Index rose 74.92 points for the week to close at 2,656.08, while the broader

lion the previous week.

Paris stock prices were mainly

budget on first reading the good health of French business, and

good economic statistics. French industrial output increased mark-

Share prices rebounded modest-

ly on the Singapore stock market, after a few weeks in the doldrums.

Dealers said a firmer Wall Street,

which saw five consecutive days of

gains, and a strong performance in

Tokyo ioduced some bargain-hunt-ing and belped boost the Straits

Times Industrial Index above the

Profit-taking Friday canceled

some of the earlier gains and the index finished at 1,011.32 points, a

gain of 19.95 for the five trading

Total turnover was about the

same as the previous week at 78.01

millioo units, but value was down

5.5 percent to 174.5 million dollars.

Tan Chong Motors and the new-ly-listed ASEAN Fund were the

edly in September.

Singapore

1,000-point level.

The only focus of interest was Assicurazioni Generali, which rose 1.85 percent for the week under the

influence of demand attributed to Bood Corp. International an-counced Friday that it had agreed Japanese interests. However, sources close to Generali said it was to sell its 30 percent stake in Televi-"unlikely" the Japanese were resion Broadcast Ltd. for \$256 million to the Singapore-based Kwok Paris

### steady in quiet trading, with the CAC index closing at 392.5, against

392.6 a week earlier. That compares with the year's high of 397. London Analysts said the Paris market Share prices fell dramatically had remained steady because of Friday, after the announcement of much worse than expected British positive news in France, including the passage of the 1989 government

trade figures for October. The Financial Times 100-sbare index closed at 1,794.7 points, down 28.7 points for the week. The FT industrial index ended at 1,462.6, down 26.4. The record £2.43 billion current

account deficit was far worse than even the most pessimistic predic-tions of around £2 billion, prompt-ing a full-point rise in British base rates and sending shares into a tail-

Several possible bid situations caught the eye of speculators: BICC (electricals), Storehouse (stores) and Ultramar (oils). Dealers also noted rumors of a rival bid for Hammerson.

#### Milan

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The market was in a somber mood in lighter trading, as the Comit index closed almost unchanged at 580.21, compared with 579.64

the previous Friday. Trading averaged only 125 bil-

### week's most active stocks, despite low volume of only 4.1 million Sales in Net 100s High Law Clase Chige

Tokyo

| 159 20 | 1 7% 7% 7% 1% 1% 165 20 | 1 7% 7% 7% 7% 7% 1% 165 20 | 1 7% 7% 7% 7% 1% 165 20 | 1 7% 7% 4% 5% 16 18 11 9 8 8 8 8 14 14% 18 11 9 8 14 8 14 14% 18 14% 18 14 The Tokyo Stock Exchange had another bullish week despite the fall of the dollar against the yen and fears of higher interest rates in the United States.

The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 blue chips closed out the week Sat-urday at 29,363.59 yen for a 183.39yen weekly advance, the seventh consecutive weekly rise for the key market indicator.

The average hit an all-time high of 29,430.12 yen Tuesday, the eighth session in a row it finished higher, but lost 90.09 yen Thursday after a holiday recess Wednesday as investors became wary of a too-

Trading was moderate with an Unchanged Total Issue average of 886 million shares

lion lire a session, against 235 bil-lion the previous week. changing hands a day, down from 992 million shares the previous week. Value of stocks traded de-

clined to 1.03 trillion yen a day on stantially higher than the current average from the previous week's \$10 price of Iranian oil. 1.28 trillion yen.

Tokyo foreign-exchange market acceptance.

which includes a capital gains tax sham Nazer, surprised many of the virtually certain to be enacted, other OPEC ministers by insisting many individual investors returned to the market. They sought specu-lative issues with latent assets, fueling the bull run.

### Zurich

covered from Nestle's surprise announcement the week before that it the humiliating concession on pariwas opening its registered shares to ty with Iraq. Among other things,

ished at 504.5, up from 501.8 the largest oil producer and the second previous Friday, while the Swiss Bank Corp. index rose to 547.8 after Saudi Arabia. from 542.4. Operators said they expected a consolidation phase in the had bluntly warned Iran that if it oew trading week.

**NYSE Most Actives** 

**NYSE Soles** 

**NYSE Diories** 

### **OPEC:** Output Accord Threatened

(Continued from Page I) price of \$18 a barrel, which is sub-

After Mr. Agazadeb coovinced The strong showing here came the Iranian cabinet to agree to the despite the dollar's slide against the deal, his deputy, Ferydoun Baryen. The U.S. currency closed at a record low of 121.15 yen on the other OPEC members of Iran's

But in the Iranian oil minister's With tax reform legislation absence, the Saudi oil minister, Hithat any new agreement on produc-000 cuts be framed by a range of oil prices hovering between \$15 and \$18 a barrel.

one analyst predicted that the Nikkei would reach 30,000 yen this year, since the Japanese economy's many OPEC members were bopeful that the cut in output would eventually push prices higher.

Consternation over the surprise

Saudi stand was heightened be-The Zurich market managed to cause it coincided so neatly with edge higher oo the week, as it reing hard-liners in Tehran to accept foreign investors.

The Crédit Suisse indicator finthe country's status as the second the Iranian concessions would end most influential member in OPEC

> A coalition of Arab oil producers did not accept parity, the flood of

**AMEX Sales** 

**AMEX Diorles** 

Option & price Colls

Sales Vol.

Wall Street Review

oil coming out of their countries would continue and oil prices would not rise. Iran is desperate for

cash to rebuild its economy. Iranian delegates and some Arab delegates saw the new Saudi request as an additional humiliation

for Iran. "This is a major deviation from what OPEC agreed to," Mr. Bar-

keshli told reporters in Vienna. Asked whether Iran could under any circumstances accept the oew Saudi coodition, Mr. Barkeshli said: "No. We cannot accept. I am

very pessimistic." Saudi officials, who did not explain their suddeo request beyond attributing it to "instructions from King Fahd," were believed to be more interested io protecting their

country's oil revenues than in damaging relations with Iran. Under the accord hammered out

Friday, the Saudis would have to decrease their output quota from the current 6.5 million barrels a day to about 4.5 million barrels a day. Nevertheless, the timing of the Saudi proposal left many suspicions about its motives.

### **Euromarts** At a Glance

#### **Europond Vields**

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### **MONDAY SPORTS**

#### SIDELINES

### Calcavecchia Wins Australian Open

SYDNEY (AP) - Mark Calcaveochia of the United States, playing in his first tournament in Australia, shot a 3-under-par 69 on Sunday to win the \$297,500 Australian Open golf championship.

Calcavecchia finished the tournament at Royal Sydney with a 19
Calcavecchia finished the tournament at Royal Sydney with a 19
Villanova Wildcats. Southern Illitute tournaments continued in other exposed the 11th-ranked Wildcats and other largest ranked teams have

under-par total of 269, six strokes ahead of Mark McCumber of the United States. McCumber also fired 69 on the final round to finish the tournament at

13 under par. One stroke behind McCumber was Wayne Grady, the Australian Professional Golfers' Association title holder, who had a fourth-round 71.

Calcavecchia, runner-up in the Masters this year, collected \$54,180. His final round included five birdies and two bogsys.

### Taranenko Sets 2 Weight Lift Records

CANBERRA, Australia (Combined Dispatches) — Leonid Taranenko of the Soviet Union set two world weight lifting records in the superheavyweight division on Saturday.

Taranenko, competing in the Australian Bicentennial championships at the Australian Institute of Sport, set a total lift mark of 475 kilograms (1,045 pounds), including a new mark of 266 kilograms in the clean-and-jerk section, one-half kilogram more than his previous record.

The total lift record bettered by 2.5 kilograms the mark set last at the

world championships in Czechoslovakia by Alexander Kurlovitch of the Soviet Union. Kurlovitch, who won a gold medal at the Seoul Olympics, came in second, lifting a total of 420 kilograms.

Taranenko won the super-heavyweight gold medal at the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games. He also is the current European champion, but did not compete at the Seoul Olympics. (AP, AFP)

### Australia Ends Rugby Tour in Triumph

CARDIFF, Wales (AFP) — Australia wound up its rugby tour of Britain with a flashy 40-22 defeat of the Barberians on Saturday. David Campese scored two of the Wallabies' six tries. In the tour's two test matches, Australia had lost to England and beaten Scotland.

In Bucharest, France struggled Saturday to win its annual match with Romania, 16-12. Serge Blanco's 23d career try equaled the French record.

### Moon, Zaragoza Retain Boxing Titles

SEOUL (Combined Dispatches) — Moon Sung Kil of South Korea retained his World Boxing Association bantamweight title here Sunday, stopping Edgar Monserrat of Panama in the seventh of 12 scheduled rounds. The victory raised Moon's record to 8-0.

Moon began pressing fiercely as soon as the fight started and knocked down the challenger at 2:30 in the first round. He then floored Monserrat again in the third.

As the seventh round started, the defending champion landed a flurry of solid punches and Monserrat sank to the canvas. The challenger rose but referee Larry Rozadilla of the United States stopped the fight 44 seconds into the round. Monserrat fell to 21-5-1.

On Saturday in Forli, Italy, Daniel Zaragoza of Mexico stopped Valerio Nati of Italy with a lightning left book at 1:06 in the fifth round to defend his World Boxing Council super-bantamweight title for the second time. Zaragoza's record improved to 37-4-1, while Nati slumped

#### Quotable

· Pat Cummings of the Miami Heat, defining a power forward: "He's the kind of guy who does a lot of the dirty work and does a little bit of the stuff that's illegal."

• The Yankee Clipper, Joe DiMaggio, on the team's present players and owner, George Steinbrenner: "I don't know why they should be upset with Steinbrenner. He's made millionaires out of all of them. That's not too bad,"

### So. Illinois Jolts Villanova

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico-This has been no vacation spot for the cats, 102-81, Saturday night in the Alaska, several ranked teams havsecond round of the San Juan

COLLEGE BASKETBALL Meanwhile, season-opening ing easy games against outmanned



### Pay the Butler Wins Japan Cup

WEATHER

Chris McCarron guided Pay the Butler, a U.S. 4-year-old, to a half-length victory over Tamamo Cross of Japan in the \$1 million Japan Cup race for thoroughbreds Sunday in Tokyo. The winner covered the mile and a half in 2 minutes, 25.5 seconds. Oguri Cap of Japan finished 11/4 lengths behind Tamamo Cross and a head in front of another U.S. horse, My Big Boy, Italy's Tony Bin, the winner of the Arc de Triomphe and the pre-race favorite, was fifth. Said a delighted McCarron: "It was an exciting race, I was confident because Pay the Butler was trained very well in California before coming to Japan."

This is the biggest victory at SIU since the 1967 NIT win over Marquette," said Coach Rich Herrin. "Il may not carry the same magnitude, but for us, as we try to build our program back up, it's just

Southern Illinois outshot Villanova 49 percent to 43 and had a far better free-throw percentage (88 to 72). The Salukis also had more rebounds (30-27) and fewer turnovers (12 to 18).

"You have to give them a lot of credit," said Rollie Massimino, Vil-lanova's coach. "We got beat. They shot well and did a great job."

Junior college transfer Freddie McSwain did the most damage for SIU, scoring 17 of his 24 points in the second half. Forward Rick Shipley finished with 23 points, including 11-for-12 from the free throw line.

Center Tom Greis led Villanova with 22 points on 10-for-13 shooting. Star guard Doug West was beld without a field goal in the first half and finished with 14 points before fouling out

Duke 93, Citadel 52: Danny Fer-ry scored 18 points and reserve John Smith sparked top-ranked Duke (2-0) early in the second half. Duke used a pressure defense to hold the Bulldogs scoreless for eight minutes and took a 38-15 lead with three minutes left in the first half with a 16-0 spurt.

Georgetown 95, Hawaii Pacific 55; Charlie Smith scored 15 points to pace No. 2 Georgetown in the last game of the round-robin Hawaii Los Tournament. The Hoyas had begun their season Friday hy downing host Hawaii Loa, another NAIA school, 105-69.

Michigan 79, Memphis State 75: Glen Rice scored 29 points and Terry Mills made two long jumpers in the final 1:25 to lead third-ranked Michigan over Memphis State in the semifinals of the Mani

Oklahoma 83, Nevada-Las Vegas 81: In the Mani tournament's other semifinal, William Davis scored 19 points, including a key rebound basket for an 83-79 edge with 1:38 to play, to lead No. 4 Oklahoma.

Florida 83, Alaska-Ancherage 72: Dwayne Davis' 21 points birdied the last two holes and won heiped 15th-ranked Florida defeat Alaska-Anchorage in the consola-tion bracket of the Great Alaska

S75,000 at the halfway point of the four-man, rwo-day, 18-hole event, Lee Trevino, whose hole in one Shootout, Florida, a 73-58 loser to propelled him to a Skins Game California on Friday, wore down victory last year, and the heavily the smaller Seawolves in the second favored Curtis Strange were shut half and sank 18 free throws,

Leon Bryant of Citadel was a busy man — at this point, fending off Duke's Robert Brickey while doing his best to control a loose ball — Saturday night in Durham, North Carolina. Duke, ranked the top team in the country at the start of the 1988-89 season, rolled to a 93-52 victory to improve to 2-0.

### Floyd, Nicklaus Lead in 'Skins Game'

LA QUINTA, California -- Ray Floyd, making his first start in golf's Skins Game, birdied three holes in a row and won \$90,000 Saturday in the first nine holes of the made-for-television event.

Jack Nicklaus, showing no evi-dence of the back troubles that bothered him most of the season,

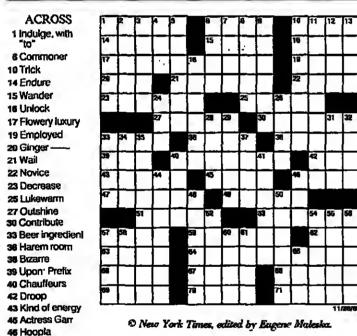
Another nine holes, with a total of \$285,000 up for grabs, were to be Strange were short of the green on played Sunday at the difficult PGA West course.

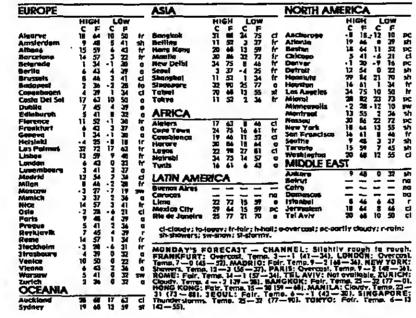
"I played O.K. I just didn't make the putts I needed to," said Strange, who won the U.S. Open and three other tournaments this year.

"I didn't play very well," said Trevino. "If I don't win a skin tomorrow, I guess I'll just have to go to the bank and visit all that money I won last year."

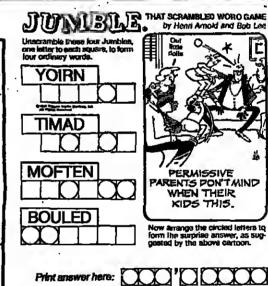
the par-5 hole in two, but Floyd hit a 1-iron second shot to the back fringe and got down in two for a birdie-4 that won the hole and the \$75,000. He also won the sixth with a 12-foot (3.64-meter) birdie putt, adding another \$15,000 to his earnings.
After the seventh was halved, the

eighth became a \$50,000 hole. Nicklaus came out of a green-side bunker and made a 12-foot birdie putt. It became the winner when The first four holes were all Trevino and Floyd each three-put-halved; with the carry-overs, that ted for par, Nicklaus added anothmade the fifth hole worth \$75,000. er \$25,000 with his double-break-Trevino drove into the water and ing 18-foot birdie putt on the ninth.









Answer: What those society "crumbs" were held together by ... "DOUGH"

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63 Take -- viev 32 Border 64 Flowery dreame 66 Spouse 33 Isolated plateau 34 Mil. addresses 67 Fruit drinks 68 Scottish noble 35 Flowery segregationist 69 Produced offspring 37 Queen of

heaven, to Homer 71 Employees, as 40 Slip a Mickey lo 41 Hair tints 44 Unnerved DOWN 46 Part of H M S. 1 Secret group 46 Applelike fruit

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6 Graduation ball 57 Gentle, meek 7 Misplace one **8** Оссытелсе 58 Jewish month 9 Deleated 60 To --- (precisely) 10 Habitual ritual 61 Twitight 65 Exclamation of 11 Flowery baby surprise

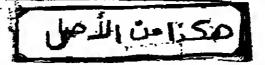
Solution to Friday's Puzzle











### MONDAY SPORTS

#### Notre Dame Dominates USC, Cementing Claim to Top Spot Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches and will now meet No. 4 West Vir-fumble recovery in the end zone LOS ANGELES - It was a ginia (11-0) in the Fiesta Bowl on and an interception. No. 5 Florida Jan. 2 for the national title, which State (10-1) meets No. 7 Auburn in me of entitlement, about whether the Irish have oot won since 1977. Notre Dame or Southern Califorthe Sugar Bowl.

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niz would be predominant, and which of the 10-0 teams could lay since 1978, goes to the Rose Bowl to meet Michigan. claim to the national college foot-

The No. 1 Fighting Irish have put the matter to rest. Meeting the No. 2 Trojans in the Coliseum on Saturday, they established their superiority with a 27-10 victory.

The dismantling of USC came

Dame's leading running and top receiver-returner. Tailback Tony Brooks and flanker Ricky Watters had been suspended by Coach Lou Holtz for being late to a dinner meeting on Friday night.

Tony Rice, the Notre Dame quarterback, escaped for a 65-yard touchdown run with 4:52 left in the first quarter. He had sent USC a clear message with a 55-yard pass completioo from deep in his end zone on Notre Dame's first offensive play of the game.

Reserve tailback Mark Green ran for a two-yard touchdown late in the first period for a 14-0 lead, and defensive back Stan Smagala returned an interception of a Rodney Peete pass 64 yards to give the Irish a 20-7 lead with 41 seconds

L feming off Duke's Robert Britis left in the first half. Berham, North Carolina Duke me Quarterback Peete, USC's Heisman Trophy candidate, was intera, rulled to 2 93-52 victory to improve by the Irish defense. He completed by the Irish defense. He completed 23 of 44 passes for 225 yards, but

in Skins Game turnovers by the Trojans.

Peete was laid out by defensive end Frank Stams as he threw the end Frank Stams as he threw the start led to Smagala's with a total section. That is the interception that led to Smagala's TD, and be would never again be able to manufacture a truly effective play. He left the USC locker room play. He left the USC locker room with his left shoulder in a sling, possibly sprained from a later sack.

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- C . Cown in the large the man the had the fifth on Scott Lockwood's one-yard run with 2:24 left in the second quarter and Quin Rodriguez's 26-yard field goal with 1:38 remaining in the The Party of the Stand Literary third period. That was despite the fact that they outgained the Irish particular and made a light by more than 100 yards - 356 to 100-mar 20 Feb. 253 — and had 21 first downs to water that the true Name to only eight for Notre Dame. 

Notre Dame raised its record to 11-0 for the first time since 1973,

USC, which was seeking its first

kicked a 20-yard field goal with The dismantling of USC came 5:38 remaining as the No. 3 Hurridespite the absence of Notre canes (9-1) handed the No. 9 Razorbacks (10-1) their first loss of

Arkansas had taken a 16-15 lead with 5:03 left in the third quarter on a 16-yard pass from Quinn Grovey to fullback Barry Foster. Miami will meet Nebraska in the

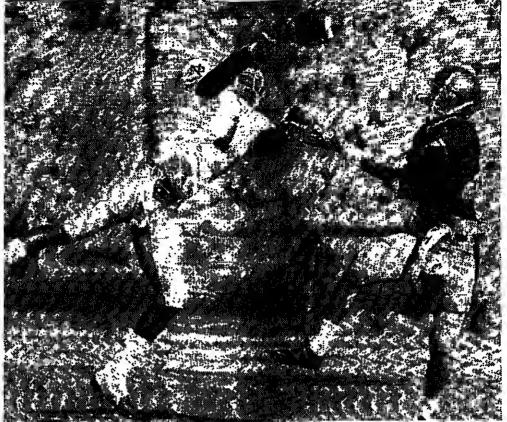
Orange Bowl. The Razorbacks head to the Cotton Bowl against UCLA. Florida State 52, Florida 17: In Tallahassee, Florida, Chip Fergu-son threw three touchdown passes within 12 minutes to pace Florida

Auburn 15, Alabama 10: In Bir-

mingham, Alabama, on Friday, the Miami 18, Arkansas 16: In Miami, freshman Carlos Huerta man set up a touchdown with a 53-yard reception as the Tigers beat No. 17 Alabama. The victory lifted the Southeastern Conference championship with Louisiana State.

Georgia 24, Georgia Tech 3: In Athens, Georgia, Wayne Johnson passed for one touchdown and set up another, while defensive tackle Wycliffe Lovelace scored on an interception return to lead No. 20 Georgia. Coach Vince Dooley marked his 200th career victory.

Arizona 28, Arizona State 18: In Tucson, Arizooa, Rooald Veal threw three touchdown passes and Alonzo Washington scored twice as Arizona (7-4) extended its undefeated streak to seven games over State. FSU defenders accounted ASU (6-5) in the 62d meeting of the for two more touchdowns with a two schools.



Notre Dame cornerback Todd Lyght, deflecting a first-period pass to Erik Affholter, USC's split end.

### Canny Coach Holtz Brings Down the Gavel Again

By Dave Anderson

"There's no excuse for anybody being late now, because everyone got a Cotton Bowl watch. That's why going ta a bowl game was one of our goals: to make sure everybody would - Lou Holtz

LOS ANGELES - Tony Brooks and Ricky Watters were the two fastest players on the Notre Dame football team. But even with their Cotton Bowl watches, they sometimes weren't fast enough to get to meetings and practice on time. And in the hours before Notre Dame stunned Southern Cal, 27-10, on Saturday, the two sophomores who suddenly had been suspended by Holtz for repeated, irresponsible tardiness," were on a jetliner returning them to the South Bend,

"They were late for a 6 o'clock dinner meeting Friday night at our hotel in Newport Beach," said Roger Valdiserri, a Notre Dame associate athletic director. "Forty minutes late. I think they said they were at a shopping

Brooks, a sophomore tailback, had been

Indiana, campus,

Notre Dame's leading rusher this season with 667 yards in 117 carries, a 5.7-yard average, and two touchdowns. Watters, a sophomore wide receiver, had been its leading pass-catcher with 15 receptions for 286 yards, a 19.1 average and two touchdowns.

Asked how often Brooks and Watters had been tardy this season, Valdiserri said: Enough to warrant this action. It's a tough decision, but you can't have two sets of rules." Holtz wouldn't comment, other than to

say: "I thought it would act more divisive. but God works in wonderful ways." And so does the Notre Dame coach. He was risking the absence of two important players in Notre Dame's biggest game since he took over for the 1986 season, but he also was counting on the other players to play better than they've ever played before.

If the Irish had lost, Holtz might have been

hanged by some of the alumni. But now that Notre Dame has convinced just about everybody that it deserves to be No. I, he has surpassed Bart Giamatti, the National League president who jailed Pete Rose for 30 days, and Brian O'Neill, the National Hockey League's wrist-slapper, as the No. 1 dean of discipline in sports.

important players being late again, especially before a big game. But to his credit, Holtz did what he felt he had to do.

Cynics, however, wondered about Holtz's wonderful ways. By suspending two impor-tant players, he was both easing the burden and increasing the inspiration on his players. If the Irish lost, they had an excuse, And if they won, maybe it was because the players had rallied around each other in the biggest game of their young lives.

"I can't comment on the suspensions, said Frank Stams, a Notre Dame defensive end, "but this team understands it."

Tony Rice, the quarterback who had to guide the depleted offense, also understood what the suspensions meant to the team.

"If you're at Notre Dame, you've got to be a good player," said Rice, whose 65-yard run provided the Irish with a quick 7-0 lead. You just have to have confidence in your players, that they're going to do the job as well as the guys who weren't here."

As a disciplinary judge and jury, Holtz had rapped his gavel again, just as he had

rapped it as the Arkansas coach in 1977, his first season there.

Shortly before the Razorbacks were to play heavily favored Oklahoma in the Orange Bowl game, Holtz suspended three of his best players - running backs Ben Cowins and Michael Forrest and wide receiver Donny Bobo - for breaking a team rule regarding dormitory visitors. But Arkansas went out and stunned

And when Holtz was hired by Notre Dame three years ago, that Arkansas situation was considered a plus on his résumé — that he had put his integrity as a coach ahead of the outcome of a big game.

Psychologically; the suspension of the two Notre Dame players also may have eased Southern Cal's intensity. Not that Holtz could count on that.

Whatever the case, Notre Dame now needs only to conquer West Virginia in the Dan Marino. Fiesta Bowl on Jan. 2 to assure another mythical chamionship only three years after Holtz replaced Gerry Faust as coach.

"With our schedule." Holtz likes to say. "every time you think you've turned the corner, there's another corner waiting for you."

### **Bengals Stop Bills** With 35-21 Victory

ran for three touchdowns and Boomer Esiason picked apart the defense as the Cincinnati Bengals jumped off to a 21-point lead, then held off a furious comeback to beat the Buffalo Bills 35-21 on Sunday.

The victory in the game between the teams with the AFC's best records ended a six-game Buffalo winning streak, improved Cincinnati's record to 10-3, and kept the

#### NFL ROUNDUP

Bengals a game ahead of the Houstoo Oilers in the AFC Central, The Bills, who clinched the AFC East title last week, dropped to 11-2 but still retained the edge for the home-field advantage in the AFC

Cincinnati started like it would be a rout, taking a 21-0 lead in the second quarter against a team that had allowed just 15 points and one touchdown in its last four games.

The Bengals' total yardage of 287 in the first half was more than the 270 the Buffalo defense had been allowing per game, and their 146 on the ground was more than

the 101 average the Bills had allowed rushing.
Woods himself bettered the average with 129 yards in 26 carries, while James Brooks had 93 yards in

22 carries as the Bengals rushed for 232 yards overall. Bot Buffalo, trailing 28-7, rallied to cut it the score to 28-21 early in

the fourth quarter. The Bills appeared to be heading for the tying touchdown when Robb Riddick fumbled and Lewis Billups recovered at the Cincinnati 35. From there, the Bengals moved

65 yards in 15 plays, locking up the game on Woods' two-yard touchdown run.

Jess 38, Dolphins 34: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Keo O'Brien came off the bench to throw for two touchdowns, includ-

O'Brien, who was benched two weeks ago, replaced Pat Ryan, who left late in the third quarter with a minor concussion. To that point, Ryan had thrown for a career-high

O'Brien and Ryan led the Jets to CINCINNATI - lckey Woods a club record with 597 yards in

total offense.
Bears 16, Packers 0: In Chicago. Neal Anderson's 80-yard touch down run in the third quarter led Chicago over Green Bay, but the game cost the Bears the services of quarterback Mike Tomczak and defensive end Richard Dent.

Tomczak suffered a separation of his left shoulder with a minute left in the first half, and was replaced by Jim Harbaugh. Dent suffered a broken bone in his left ankle early in the second half.

Anderson had the first touchdown of the game in the first quarter, and the Bears' other scoring came on a safety with 4:22 left. Falcons 17, Bucs 10: In Atlanta, Rookie Michael Haynes caught a

37-yard touchdown pass while slid-ing on rain-soaked turf to lift Atlanta over Tampa Bay. Haynes lost his footing at the

Tamps Bay two yard line, caught the pass from Chris Miller, and slid into the end zone to break a tie with 11:20 left in the game. Browns 17, Redskins 13: Io

Washington, Earnest Byner's 27yard touchdown run with 1:49 remaioing lifted Cleveland over

Byner's score came with the Browns trailing 13-10 and facing a third-and-five situation. Blowing past a furious pass rush on a draw play. Byper broke tackles by Rayin Caldwell and Todd Bowles en

route to the end zone. Steelers 16, Chiefs 10: In Pittsburgh, Gary Anderson ended three long scoring drives with field goals, and Merril Hoge scored on a 10yard run, as Pittsburgh beat Kansas City.

The Chiefs managed only a field goal by Nick Lowery on two fourth-quarter drives inside the Steelers' seven-yard line.

Eagles 31, Cardinals 21: In Philadelphia, Ron Johnson caught two ing the winning score to Wesley touchdown passes and set up a Walker, as New York overcame third as Philadelphia beat Phoenix five touchdown passes by Miami's and held on to at least a tie for the NFC East lead with three games

Randall Cunningham, who completed 17 of 35 passes for 214 yards and two touchdowns, rallied the Eagles from a 14-7 halftime deficit to a 24-14 lead after three periods.

### **SCOREBOARD**

#### MIBLE. TELEIM BASKETBALL

College Results Rutgers 82. Rider 65

Georgia Tech 97, N.C.-Asheville 63 LSU 94, Morist 58 Mioral, Fia, 108, Md.-E. Shore 80 me 118. Tennessee Tech 86

Detroil 64, Rice 53 Layole, 111, 98, Chicago St. 76 Southwest

Southwest

L. R. New Mexico 99, E. Texos St. 81

W. Texos St. 84, Texos A W. Texas St. 84. Texas A&I 78
For West
Cal-Sonta Barbore 71, Colorada Georgetown 105, Hawali Lpg 69

> Amherst 97, Worcester St. 55 Army 80, Monmouth, N.J. 56 Boston College 70, Harvard 54

Connecticut 67, Hartfe	ard 55			
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N. Corolins 67, 110, Columbia 54 Penri 51, 58, George Mosori 54 South Carolina 94, Lander 54 Akron 64 Bolse St. 57

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FRIDAY'S RESULTS 27 37 14 31-146 30 18 25 25-101

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nning 9-120-0 18; Hin New Jarsey 54 [Hinson 11), Los Angeles 43 n 181, Assists: New Zorsey 23 (Bagley

Cornell 57, Denison 52 Mossochusetts 84, S. Conn Navy 93, Penn 91, 20T

South Auburn 89, Mount 51, Mary's, Md. 83

parton ou 1905e 51. 57
Bail St. &3, Minnesoto 57. OT
Bowling Green 87. Slana 85
Clarion 73. Youngstown 51. 71
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		•	1000	/42	lone 10-21 5-7 25, Griffith 9-19 1-2 20. Rebounds:
	lfic Divisio	en.			Utah 53   Majone 14], Datias 51   Aguirre 18].
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Tripucko 14-22 44 33, Reid 11-18 44 27, Rebuuds: Charlotte 42 | Hoppen 9), Philodelphio 33 (Baridey 15), Assists: Charlotte 27 | Bosues 8), Philodelphio 28 (Cheeks 81, Mihrosikee 22 26 25 22-76
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ists: Atlames 28 (Webb 0). 19 23 23 39-- 95 26 25 31 33-115 Balley 12-186-630, Malone \$-239-1225; G.Anderson 10-15 4-9 24, Cook 0-10 0-014. Rebounds: San Antonio 53 (G.Anderson 9), Utah 57 (Eoton 17), Assists: Son Antonio 25 (Dowkins TO).

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For West Colorado SI, 70, N. Colorado SI Georgetown 95, Howall Pacific 55 James Madison BS, 2YU-Howall 76 New Maxico 5t, 92, Texas Southern 58 Oregon St. 106, Portland 59 SW Miseouri St. 53, Wyoming 51 San Olego St. 74, Delaware 61 Southern Col 71, Howard U. 49 U.S. International 82 Air Force 78

TOURNAMENTS Rurd Place: North Carolina 186, Indiana 93

Coors Light Classic

Third Place: Fresna \$1.74. Pan American 52 Fleel Classic First Round

Freedom Bowl Classic First Round

gron 39 25 42 22—)29 the 39 24 23 34—113 ne 10-20 4-11 29, King 10-17 2-3 22; Reid watene 18-20 F-11 29, King 10-17 2-3 22; Reld 10-21 4-4 25, Tripucko 7-11 4-21. Rebounds: Washington 50 (Cartedge 12), Charlotte 42 |Kempton 91. Assists: Washington 25 | King e), Charlotte 25 | Halton, Bogues 61, Litab Selon Hall 43, Kentucky 60 veil Tip-Off First Round

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Utah 33 (Markone 14), Dattos 51 (Aguirre 18).
Assists: Utah 22 (Stackion 16), Datios 30 Aguirre, Blackmon 7). 23 31 28 27—164 23 30 24 49—117 Son Autosia Robertson 13-208-12 34, G.Anderson 7-15-11 19; Chambers 13-16 7-7 35, K. Johnson 6-14 8-9 20. Rebounds: Phy. 47 | Chambers 91, S.A. 72 |G.Anderson, Robertson 111, Assists: Phy. 19 First Ro Gonzaga 64, Washington 51, 43 Idaho 79, E. Washington 54 le: Idaho 80. Gonzano 72. OT (K.Johnson 12), S.A. 31 | Dowkins 11).

Detroil 22 24 29 19-102

Dumors 9-17 4-4 20, Thomas 7-19 4-5 18; Scott 6-18 4-4 20, Euchanson 6-18 3-3 19, Rebounds:

LA Lokers 59 | Green 14) Detroil 49 (Machern 111, Assists: LA Lokers 19 | Euchanson 8).

Detroit 25 | Thomas 10).

Atlamil 17 20 27 29-93.

Atlamil 17 20 27 29-93. Grayer 5-11 8-918, Brauer 7-11 2-2 16; Taylor 9-15 3-5 21, Selkaly 5-14 7-11 17. Rebounds: Miorni 54 (Selkaly 9), Milwoukee 61 (Pressey s: Miomi 21 (Edwards 6), Milwauke

Denver 24 43 36 31—128 English 13-22 2-3 29, Dovin 11-17 6-6 28; Jordon 19-27 11-14 52. Pippen 6-13 7-11 19. Re-bounds: Chicoso 60 (Grant 12), Denver 44 (Schoyes 9). Assists: Chicago 25 (Vincent 8), (Schoves 9). Assure: Denver 36 (Lever 10).
New Jersey 22 35 17 22—97
2 19 34 18; McGee 11-19 4-7 29. B.Williams 8-11 2-5 18;

Thompson 10-15 2-2 22, D.Smith 4-15-3-6 15, Re-bounds; New Jersey 40 (8, Williams 9), Socre-ments 64 (Thompson 12), Assists; New Jersey 20 (Booley 7), Socramento 26 (X.5mith 10). 32 25 27 25—119 27 30 31 25—109 Houston Golden State Woodson 7-16 5-6 21, B\_John woodson 7-16 -5-2 21 8\_10msol Otaluwon 7-14 4-7 16; Mullin 8-)-5 2-2 19, Rtch-mond 5-14-5-6 15, Rebounds: Hou. 59 )Otaluwon 15), G.S. 71 IL.Smith 13), Assists: Hou. 28 (Floyd 8), G.S. 23 (Garland 6). Iddiana 32 21 2) \$8—114 Philodeishla 25 31 31 35—122

25 26 17 19— 91 Atlantu 25 27 27 26—184 Wilkins 16-28 6-5 28, Bantia 6-11 6-6 18; Parish winds is a re-st, cante on late up runsing 0-134-0 20. McHale 7-15-5-6 19. Rebeards: Bos-ton 51 IMcHale 111. Allanta 59 IMcIane 791. Assists: Boston 24 Lichman 91, Allanta 26

Gminski 9-16 5-5 23, Anderson 8-17 6-7 22;

Ohio U. 81. Capital 67 W. Michipon 90, Calylo 64 Wichito St. 98, Cent. Michipon 71

Stelson 77. Houston Bootist 71 Texas-El Pasa 109, Fort Lewis 47

Central Fidelity Holiday Classic First Rened Alabama 84, Artzana 51, 81, OT Richmond 56, Boyler 38 Champloaship: Alabama 54, Richmond 4 Third Place: Artzono 81, 89, Boylor 73

Third Place: Niagara 74, Fairfield 64

First Round
Catifornia 73, Florida 58
Konsos 94, Alasko-Ancharase 81
Kontucky 54, Iona 54
Seton Hall 84, Utoh 68
Second Round
Florida 83, Alasko-Ancharase 12
Kontes 84, Catifornia 71

Marquette 68, Kent St. 64

Brigham Young 87, Northeasier St. Jaha's 71, Long Island U. 55 Champlaoship: 51, John's &L Brigham Mayi Clessic First Round Mamphis St. 88, Chaminade 44 Michigan 91, Vanderbilt 66

Otalo St. 72, DePoul 70 Oklohoma 83, Nev.-Las Vegas 81 Vanderbill 94, Chaminade 70 New Mexico Presesson New Maxica 96, Laysia, Ma. 71 San Ologo 68, Lehigh 58 Davidson 57, SW Davidson 57, 5W Texps 98. 55 S. Corolina 51. 72, Puerta Rica Notiona S. tilinais 61. Toledo 51 Villanova 85, American Cott., P.R. 60

Nev.-Las Vegas 86, DePaul 77

Oklahoma 97, Ohio St. 93

EXHIBITIONS Arizona St. Marathon Oit 82 Long Beach St. 112, Athletes In Actic Oral Roberts 109, Solrit Express 96 Soviet National 95, Old Dominion 86 Litch St. 86, Athletes In Action 84

S. Corolina St. a7. Davidson 44

#### HOCKEY **NHL Standings** WALES CONFERENCE

FRIDAY'S RESULTS Turgeon [11], Andreychuk [11], Cref Golfont I 101, Hippins (41, Yzerman (22), Nit (3), Kilmo (2), Barr (8); Neuteta (3), McBain 14), Hawerchuk (18). Shots on goal: Winni-pey Ion Stefan) 6-12-10—28; Detroit (on Chev-

Minnesota 4 1 u-s MacLetian (4), Broten 141, Bettown 3 191; Leemon 191, Olczyk (13), Yoremchuk (1), Shots on soot Toronto Ion Coseyl 6-12-8-26; Minnesota (on Wrespet) 15-14-14-43. Lemieux (23), Quinn (12), Brown 3 (21): Leoch (3), Courtnall (14), Ridley (11), Shafs on goal: Pittsburgh (on Malarchuk) 6-6-4-16; New Jersey 0 1 1 8—2
Vancouver 1 0 1 8—2
Adams (71), Tonti (8); Sundation 19), Mocleon 181. Storts on goal; New Jersey Ian
Weeks1 4-16-12-1—34; Vancouver Ian Burke)
11-11-7-2—31.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS Chicago 8 2 8—2 Beston 2 3 3—8 Bourque (7), Howspood (1), Neely (9), Joyce 2181, Linseman 3 171, Burridge (7); Manson 2 (7), Shots as seni: Chicago Lee, 1997, Manson 2 (7). Shots on gool: Chicago ion Lemelin) 9-5 ton | on Pangl 10-11-24-53. N.Y. Islanders
Dohler (11), Mullen 2 (16), Sandstrom (7),
Gronoro 2 112); Volek (7), Wood (3), Berg [1),
Gilbert [3], Shots on soul; N.Y. Romers (on
Hrudey) 5-8-13-26; N.Y. Islanders Ion
Froces) 14-9-4-27.

Cunneyworth (11), Quinn (12), Bourque (7), Stevens (1); Tocchef (11), Mellanby (12), Corkner (4), Shefs on gool: Philadelphia (on elo) 11-12-21-44; Pittsburgh lon Francis (4), Evason (2), Ferraro 2 | 101; Goulet (7), Brown (8), Shots on goal: Hartford |on Gosselin) 8-8-10—26; Quebec |on Sider-|klewicz| 15-16-6-39. Fraser (4), Çiçcarelli (13), Hobsc Giles (1), McRos (6): Learners (10), Olczyk 14), Verich (2), Shots on seal: Minnesoto (on Bester 12-17-12—41: Toronto (on Tokka) 9-7-19-35.

Colpany Nieuwendyk (14), Mullen 2 )161, Gilmour 161: Gretzky (18), Shets on godf: Los Angeles (on Vernon) 12-10-7--29; Calgory )an Heoly) 5-14-13--32. Lumme ()), McPhee (8), Corbonneou 2 (8) Puerto Rico Nationels 91, SW Texas 51. 89 Luttrie (1), McPrise (3), Corporation 1 for Moslund 3 (1); Audit (2), Corson (15), Anderson 19), Simpson (12), Joseph (2), Shots on seel: 2dmonton (on Roy) 8-13-1)—32; Motheral Ion Fuhr, Ronford) 8-9-12-29.
Witnipeg 1 3 8 8-4 Winnipsy 1 3 8 44
St. Louis 2 1 1 6-4
Meopher (8), McKeoney (7), Bufland (4),
Federko (6); McBoin (15), Jones (2), Ellett
(7), Hawerchuk (12), Shats as goot; Winnipsy
Ion Riendaux) 4-14-41-33; 81, Louis (on

Los Anneles

### SOCCER ITALIAN FIRST CIVISION

Napoli 4, Milan 1 Roma 1, Yaring 3 Roma 1, Torino 3 Verona 6. Coma 6 Points: Inter Milan 13; Napoll, Sampdoria 11; Juventus 9; Milat, Florentina, Alatanta, Lazia 8; Rome, Pescara 7; Verona, Como, Torino & Lecce 5: Piso 4t Ascotl, Ceseni

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION Real Modrid J. Athetic Bibba 3
Real Sociedad I, Atletica Madrid 2
Borcetana J. Murcha 1
Bells I, Seville 3
Valencia I, Español 1 Valledolld 0, Celta 1 Guon t, Cadiz 0

2arropaza 1. Logranes 1 Points: Reat Madrid 20; Barcelona 19; Sevillo 1a; Altelico Madrid, Gilon, Celto, Valencia, Osasuna 14; Logranes 13; Valladolld, Athletic Bitboa, Zarropaza 11; Mallopa, Real Sociedad, Oviedo 18; Codiz 9; Español, Murcia 8; Betis WEST DERMAN FIRST DIVISION

WEST DERMAN FIRST DIVISION Werder Bremon 3. Korlsruhe 1 51. Pauli 8, Coloane 1 Shiftgart Kickers 3. Bayer Lerdingen 1 Sayer Leverkusen 1. Homburg 2 Bayern Munich 1. Nuremberg 8 Barussia Dorlmund & Eintracht Frankfurt &

FOOTBALL College Results

lindco 24 Cortland SI. 17 Temple 45, Boslon College 28 COUTH Audum 15. Alabama ID IFriday]
Florida St. S2. Florida 17
Furman 2t, Delaware 7
Georgia 24. Georgia Tech 2
Georgia 5outhern 38. Citadel 29
LSU 44. Tulone 14
Marshall 7. North Texas 8 Miami, Fig. 18, Arkansas 14

Houston 45, Rice 14 FAR WEI Arizona 28, Arizona St. 16 Hawaii 19, Air Force 14

SKIING World Cup

MEN'S SUPER GIANT BLALOM (At Schlodming, Austria)
1. Pirmin Zurbriogen, Switzerland, 1:21.65 2. Franci Piccard, France, 1:3127 3. Leonard Stock, Austria, 1:3235 4. Alberia Tombo, Ilaly, 1:3231 5. Markus Wasmeler, Wast Ger

1:3248
A. Hubert Strotz, Austrie, 1:3284
7. Loc Alphand, France, 1:3295
B. Helmul Hollehmer, Austrie, 1:33,00
9. Marc Gradelli, Luxemburg, 1:33,12
10. Hons Enn. Austrie, 1:33,38 WOMEN'S SUPER GIANT SLALOM (Al Schlade 1, Carole Meric. France, 1 minute, 25.36 2. Ulrike Maler, Austria, 1:260t.

26.10.
7. Michaela Figini, Switzerland, 1:26.79.
8. Michaela Gerp, Wast Germany, 1:26.71.
9. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 1:26.94.
10. Petra Kronberser, Austria, 1:26.56.

3. Anito Wochter, Austria, and Reginericther, West Germany, 1:26.26.
5. Sigrid Wolf, Austria, 1:26.28.

ENGLISH FIRST OIVISION Newcastle 0, Monchesler United 0: Chariton 0, Nottingham Forest 1 rentry 2 Asign Villa 1

Norwich 2, Luten 2

Southampian 2, Miliwali 2 Tattenham 2 Queens Park 2 Oorby 22: Nottingham Forest 20: Everton, Sheffield Wednesday 19: Middlesbrough, schesior United 18: Queens Pork, Asto

Willo Is; Lulon, Choriten 14: Tortenhom Wimbledon 18; West Ham, Newcastle 9. FRENCH FIRST OIVISION Bordeou - 6. Parls-Saini Germain † Bardegu P O, Paris-Saini Gern Laval O, Auxerre 1 Strasboura O. St. Etienne 1 Nontes 3, Caen 1 Matra Rocing O, Sochau 2 Cannes 3, Managa 2 Lens 1, Toulouse 1

NICE 3. Manageniter J Metz ). Toulon 2 Polots: Paris-Soint Germain 47: Auverce 42: Marseille, Nontes 35: Sochoux 34: Mono co, Ullio, Nice 31: Manipattier, Taulouse, Connes 25: Bordeaux 28: Maiz 27: Taulon 23:

TRANSITION .. BASKETBALL

BASKETBALL

National Bosketball Association

LEAGUE—Fined Stove Johnson, Portland
forward-center, \$2,500 for lighting; Xavler

ACDaniel, Seatite forward, \$2,500 for failure to
leave the court in a limitly toshion after being

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL

Notitorial Football League
CINCINNATI—Activated Curits Makey, defensive end, and Carl Parker, wide receiver, rrom injured reserve. Placed Eddle Edwards, defensive end, and Rich Romer, lineseacker, on injured reserve. Wolved Ron Simpkins, linebacker, item injured reserve. Wolved Ron Simpkins, linebacker, rrom injured reserve. Wolved Ron Simpkins, linebacker, on injured reserve. Wolved Ron Simpkins, linebacker, on injured reserve. TamPea Bay—Activated Mark, Robinson, defensive back, from injured reserve. Wolved Selvyn Brown, delensive specification of the season, so I'm satisfied with my race, and it is naturally very good to be in front."

Said Piccard, the Olympic supergiant gold medalist: "I would have referred a win I was at the limit defensive bock, from in lured reserve. Walved Selwyn Zrown, defensive onck. WASHINGTON—Placed Brian Davis, car-

HOCKEY HOCKEY
National Hockey Leasue
LEAGUE—Suspended Craig Ludwig, MonIreal celenseman, live games for having
drawn a major penalty in a game Nov. 19 ogoinsi Chicogo. CHICAGO—Troded Marc Bergevin and Gory Nylund, defensemen, to the N.Y. Island-ers for Bob Bassen, center, and Steve Kon-

COLLEGE ELON—Announced the resignation of Macky Carden, leatball coach, and Sleve Ballard, soccer coach.
KANSAS—Named Janelle Martin adminis-trative assistant and comellance auditor.
PACIFIC—Announced that the contract at Bob Cope, loofball coach, will not be renewed. ST. FRANCIS (PA.)—Named Roger Foser director of athletics. WASHINGTON—Fired Dan Ocrazia, fact-

wing, to Winniped for Gilles Hamel, left wing, N.Y. RANGERS—Recalled John Dored

TENNIS

MEN'S TOURNAMENT (Al Brussels)

John Filzgerald, Australia (4), def. Erle Je-len, West Germany, 6-1, 3-6, 6-0. Patrick Kuhnen, West Germany, def. Eric Winogradsky, France, 6-4, 6-2. Henri Leconte, France )1), del, Wally Maaur Australia 46. 61. 63. Jakob Hiesel. Switzerland 121, del. Tom

Higsek det. Kuhnen, 7-6 [7-3], 3-0 Irelined). Leconle det. Filzgerald, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2

### Zurbriggen and Merle Take Ski Cup Openers

SCHLADMING, Austria — Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland put on a classic display of his extraordinary talent to win the first men's event of the World Cup ski season, a supergiant slalom, here Sunday. On Saturday, Carole Merle of

supergiant also held on the Planai Zurbriggen put all his talents to the test as he flew down the 2,020-

#### meter (6,627-foot) run in 1 minute WORLD CUP SKIING

and 31.65 seconds, 12-hundredths of a second better than Frenchman Franck Piccard. Downhill specialist Leonard Stock of Austria took third place. The course dropped 543 meters; the track had 44 gates. Close on the heels of the top

three was Italian Alberto Tomba, who swept the technical races last season. Tomba's fourth place was his best ever result in supergiant a discipline he has vowed to work ed down the course in 1:25.36, on this year in a bid for the overall oearly half a secood faster than her cup title. "I was looking either for a nearest rival. third or a fourth place." Tomba said. "So I am satisfied."

lt was Zurbriggen's 32d World Cup victory, second best on the alltime list (Sweden's Ingemar Stenmistakes," said Zurbriggen, per-mitting himself a rare smile. "One of West Germany and Austrian

all the time. I couldn't have gone

On Saturday, Austria and West Germany seemed headed for top specialist who was reported to be in



Carole Merle: "A super race."

of a sun-warmed slope and rocket-

"I had a super race, and I didn't

really realize that I had won. I didn't have the feeling during the race that I was going so fast," she said. "I am very happy. I have never placed better than 13th before in a super G." Austrian Ulrike Meier (1:26.01) was second; Regina Moesenlecher

Anita Wachter tied for third with 1:26.26 clockings. The day's biggest surprise was the poor showing by the normally dominant Swiss women. Overall cup titgiant gold medalist: "I would have list Michela Figini managed only preferred a win. I was at the limit seventh place and Vreni Schneider, the Olympic gold medalist in the giant slalom and the slalom, was ninth. Maria Walliser, the downhill



Laconte def. Hisses, 76 17-31, 74 )8-6), 6-4. Pirmin Zurbriggen, winning Sunday's race in Schladming, Austria.

## Steadman's View From Above

International Herald Tribune

ONDON — In 1961, fortified by a check for £5 from "Pri-vate Eye." Ralph Steadman hurtled into a career as Britain's most outrageous and outraged political cartoonist. In 1969, his drawing became even stronger, and his be-havior more erratic, when he be-gan to collude with Dr. Hunter S. Thompson, the hyperventilating American journalist who soothed his fear and loathing with pills and booze and sprayed those who

displeased him with Mace. Like many cartoonists Steadman went on to write and illnstrate his own books but, perhaps because of his explosive eye and

#### MARY BLUME

native Welsh oracular style, his books were not modest giggly af-fairs. The first was about Freud, with whom Steadman strongly identifies and whose jokes he much admires.

Some of them are quite funny, like a wife is like an umbrella. sooner or later you take a taxi," Steadman quotes, roaring with laughter. He is a burly, amiable figure who wears a wide-brimmed black velvet hat with a feather band and rolls his own cigarettes.

His next book was "I, Leonar-do," a sort of Steadman-ghosted autobiography of Leonardo da Vinci (Steadman's version of "The Last Supper" still hangs in his guest bedroom, causing many a sleepless night).

Now Steadman has taken the final hubristic leap and written what might be called an autobiography of God, entitled "The Big I

"It is really a nonpartisan thunderbolt from above," Steadman says. "It's not taking sides at all, it's looking down on mankind."

The book, narrated by both Steadman and God, begins before the Creation and ends in the 20th century with God fading away into sleep. "He is leaving us to our own destructive devices," Steadman writes. "It's what we have wanted all along. Isn't that right?"

Steadman in his drawings ren-ders the empyrean a treat and does not quail before showing Earth's festering creatures over the ages. After reading up on monotheism and polytheism, he settled for his own theology. "I try to create a believable legend, that's all. I thought if I rely on my own intuition I'll get much further than if I look at other possible

bit from each."

In his interpretation, God is a

widowed single parent whose wife, after giving birth to the other planets, all stillborn, herself died when about to give birth to Earth. God swallows the Earth, then regargitates it and spends the next centuries looking on His creation with hafflement and alarm. God is nebulnus and lonely and, in Steadman's words, He doesn't have a clue.

"I think He's like the rest of us when we lift up a stone and find a lot of insects underneath and watch fascinated by whatever they're doing. They're like ants, always moving, they always seem to have a purpose and what their purpose is God only knows and He doesn't know much either." One might wonder what is the

help me create a story, really. It's no good just writing a book about nothing, is it?" Steadman says. His drawings for "The Big 1 Am" are currently on view in London at the October Gallery, a disused Methodist church with the words "Watch and Pray" carved over the fireplace. Steadman rolls another cigarette and gazes at the too-quiet and too-respectful visi-

point of a gormless Deity. "Just to

interpretations and maybe take a tors who do not seem to be buying the prints that are on sale (he is keeping the original drawings for his children).
"The book needs an archbishop

to say something terrible about it," he tells his publisher's repre-sentative. "We ought to have a tame archbishop in tow.

The book had its genesis three years ago when Steadman suf-fered a frightful hemorrhage of the esophagus after a lady friend punched him in the stomach. This gave him the idea of God regurgi-tating the Earth. "It's vaguely autobiographical, that part," he

Just as he wrote his book on Freud to combat his paranoia in general and his lear of thunder. dogs and horses in particular, "The Big I Am" exorcised his fear of choking again and dying.

"Cavemen used to draw lines around their worst lears, which might have been animals they were going out to hunt, to exorcise that fear and give it a certain form they could somehow exercise power over. That's what I do with drawing. I did that with Richard

Steadman has left behind Nixon and the other politicians he once drew. "I have stopped drawing political figures because I k every cartoonist in the world should do that - stop personifying them, stop giving them the benefit of our wit, our skills, the definess and whatnot. If we ignore them, I can't see any sharper weapon to deflate them. They would start to say why haven't I

"Yon've got to worry your enemy a little, you've got to make him doubt. The more viciously I used to draw them, the more important

Lear" and his Steam Press publishes poetry, including his own.
The one thing that gives him peace of mind, he says, is writing a damn good poem. If he has abandoned if you knew what you're doing political cartoons, he has not give even if you don't. I'm never in political cartoons, he has not giv-

paper, but to me a cartoon encompasses all the great artists - I mean Danmier and Goya and might take offense at "The Big I Rembrandt and Leonardo da Vin- Am" and Steadman hopes they ci, in this century particularly Pi- will.

INTERNATIONAL



Ralph Steadman in front of his reinterpretation of Leonardo.

casso, who is a wonderful cartoonist painter. I mean when he wishes to be expressive he uses the cartoon form. He takes a line for a walk. Paul Klee said that."

Steadman thinks all good painters are at least closet cartoonists: "They are Hamlets wanting to play clowns." The reverse might be said of Steadman, but instead been portrayed recently, nobody's of a ditherer like Hamlet he has assumed the personas of Frend, Leonardo and, now, God.
"You think it's a bit tenden-

tious of me to go for the big subject? The only way I found I could they would feel."

Steadman has illustrated texts to identify with them, try to imagine what it would be like to be like them. Not to pit yourself against them but to join them.

"I find the grand gesture is sometimes the way to begin - as en up cartooning.

"People think a cartoon is something that appears in a newspaner but to me a cartoon and in mind."

complete control of anything and I'm never quite achieving what I had in mind."

A whole range of believers from Anahaptists to Zornastrians

"I would love some upset some where, some good, gutsy upset," he says. No one in the gallery has funched and there has been no sign of an angry archbishop im-paling the drawings on his crosier.

"I can't take indifference after all this. I mean I don't think anybody yet has had such a brave mpt at it. I'm not trying to blow my own trumpet except I am at this point, just to say I've had a damn good stab at something. It makes a legend in a way it hasn't been made before, I didn't just say I'll reinterpet John Milton's Para-dise Lost."

The viewers in the gallery are quiet and couth but a waiting phoographer is getting tetchy. He places Steadman next to the drawing of the newly created Earth, a crabby, roiling baby face sur-rounded by flames of what might equally be creation or destruction.

Can you grimace? the photographer asks. Easily, says Steadman, putting on his wide black velvet hat and pulling faces and uttering hour heard when God as must have been heard when God, or steadman, created Farth.

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### LANGUAGE

### The Feeling Is Mutual

WASHING LOS Dickens fuzzed up the meaning of a good word when he titled a novel "Our Mutual Friend."

Strictly speaking, mutual - rooted in the Latin for "exchange" implies reciprocity, as when two people feel the same way about each other. But when the intended meaning involves no reciprocity, and instead refers only to a feeling or relationship shared about a third party, purists insist on common rooted in the Latin communis, in its sense of "shared."

"Our mutual friend Jones (meaning Jones who is your friend as well as mine)," wrote Henry Fowler in his Modern English Usage, "and all similar phrases, are misuses of mutual." That usagist grumbled at the examples of looseness cited in the Oxford English Dictionary and added that Dickens's use of mutual betrays ignorance of its meaning.

users include some big names. In his "Essay Towards Facilitating Instruction in the Anglo-Saxon and Modern Dialects of the English Language," Thomas Jeffer-son correctly denounced "mutual vituperations" hut incorrectly urged Britain and the United States to "yoke ourselves jointly to the same car of mutual happiness." He meant "common happiness," just as he went on to write of "common efforts."

Mutual admiration society was an 1851 coinage by Henry David Thoreau and uses the word correctly: the admiratinn goes back and forth. But what about mutual interest, meaning "shared concern" or, less compassionately, "partner-ship"? Should we permit that?

Let's not. Because the sharing involves no back-and-forth, no titfor-tat, call it a common interest. To preserve a clear distinction in meaning, let's stick with the purists, for a change. Give clarity a shot. Don't use mutual, meaning "re-

ciprocal," when you mean common, meaning "shared." And mutual always requires two; if you're alone. you can take reciprocal action, but not mutual action. Some have come to the defense

of Dickens. Wilson Follett's Modern American Usage, for example, points out that it was "not Dickens' fault — he was quoting a semiliter-ate one-legged man," while conced-ing that "Dickens's title has clamped down the error of one of his low-life characters upon the En-

By William Safire glish-speaking world and it will probably not be shaken off."

Do you suppose Dickens felt guilty about this? More than one of his admirers assumes so. "In the event that you should ever treat the use and misuse of that difficult word mutual," writes the novelist Louis Auchincloss, "I have just happened upon the Mea Culpa of the great novelist whose title has done so much to perpetuate the confusion."

In his unfortunately titled novel. "Our Mutual Friend," Dickens used the right word for a shared feeling: "He thanks Veneering for the feeling manner in which he referred to their common friend Fledgeby."

Remember Fledgeby, Dickens fans; writers and readers should have mutual respect, trusting each other to know that Fledgeby's our common friend.

1 HE minute you get elected, you think you can rewrite Lincoln.

In his Second Annual Message to Congress, President Lincoln wrote: "We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last best, hope of earth." This was not some ad-lih taken down by a reporter, subject to error in transmission; this was a written message between branches of government, set in type, immu-table, the way Lincoln wanted it. (Controversy exists about the cons-ma after best. The comma belongs between the two adjectives last and best, and not after the best; however, it is not for us, the hving, tn switch the commas.)

One of Jimmy Carter's speech-writers, who knew the accurate wording, changed of to on because he believed that of earth jarred, and that most listeners would think the correct Lincoln version a misquotation. So the Carter version of the Lincoln quotation was "the last best hope on earth." Ronald Reagan evidently did nut like the idea of the Earth doing the hoping. On innumerable occasions, he edited Lincoln's line to read "the last best hope of man on earth."

Along comes George Bush. On his election eve telecast, he called up the ghost of Lincoln and referred to America as "the last great hope of man on earth." Lincoln's best was not good enough; now the hope, with Reagan's of man added, has been elevated to great.

New York Times Service

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